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TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	72 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	1.522.00	Oman	0.475 Rial
Belgium	23 B.fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	320 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	30.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Accord Reached at Secret N.Y. Talks

ınoi Says U.S. Broke Pact on Ties

...h, a former correspondent ...ew York Times, recently ...day visit to Vietnam.

...eymour M. Hersh

... Aug. 7 (NYT) — Viet... foreign minister said ...rview last week that his ...n and the United States ...ll agreement on normal... relations during secret ...lew York City last fall, ...he Carter administration ...the agreement.

...Co Thach, who holds ... secretary of state for for... said that the break... ...ok place Sept. 28, when ...dropped its demand that ...d States agree to a major ...itment before normaliza...

Once that demand was dropped, Mr. Thach said, "everything was agreed upon, except for the writing down."

Mr. Thach said that he and Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs who led the U.S. negotiating team, settled such issues as the size of the various diplomatic missions to Washington and Hanoi and even began discussions over the names of those to be assigned as heads of mission.

The Vietnamese aide said, however, that he left New York after waiting in vain for a final meeting to conclude and sign the agreement. Instead, Mr. Thach said, the United States recognized China and later accused Vietnam of making normalization impossible because of its position on the refugee exodus, its pending military involvement in Cambodia, and its signing of a long-term economic aid agreement with the Soviet Union.

"I think they would like to arrange normalization with China and normalization with Vietnam," Mr. Thach said, "and the China card prevailed above the normalization of Vietnam. This is my assessment."

(In Washington, Mr. Holbrooke confirmed in a subsequent interview that the United States and Vietnam had settled the outstanding aid issue in meetings last fall. However, Mr. Holbrooke added, the United States' decision to slow down the pace of normalization was solely in response to the questions involving Cambodia, the refugee exodus and the Soviet-Vietnamese link, and had nothing to do with China.)

Mr. Thach has emerged as one of his nation's leading spokesman to the outside world in the last six months, and Western and nonaligned diplomats here believe that he exerts great influence on Vietnam's foreign policies. The 56-year-old official made himself availazble for more than six hours of interviewing over two days in what seemed to be a major attempt to explain his country's policies directly the American people. Mr. Thach speaks excellent English.

Among the other key points that Mr. Thatch stressed during the interview:

- Vietnam "has stopped and will continue to stop" the unauthorized flow of refugees from its shores.
- Vietnam "categorically" rejects the assertion that its central government profited, directly or indirectly, from the illegal exodus of refugees, many of whom paid enormous sums to flee.
- Vietnam is opposed to any international conference on the neutrality of Cambodia because the new Cambodian government headed by Heng Samrin "has its own destiny in its hand." No role for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian ruler, is possible, he said.
- Cambodia is now facing a desperate famine that threatens the life of its 4 million people.
- Vietnam's economy has suffered severe setbacks because of its

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Associated Press

A FORMAL NOTE — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the dancefloor at the Lusaka Press Club's annual awards banquet Monday night. (Latest African reaction to Thatcher plan: Page 2.)

Iraq Sentences 22 to Death in Coup Attempt

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (NYT) — A special Iraqi court has condemned to death 22 persons, including five members of the country's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, for plotting against the state.

After a secret trial behind closed doors, the official Iraqi news agency announced tonight that the 22 persons found guilty of conspiracy would be executed by a firing squad. It did not specify when the executions would take place.

The court sentenced 33 persons to prison terms ranging from one to 15 years, according to the Iraqi news agency dispatch. Thirteen of the defendants were declared innocent and freed.

"These decisions put an end to all matters related to the conspiracy," the official Iraqi statement said in what was clearly meant to reassure public opinion, alarmed by reports of hundreds of arrests in connection with the alleged conspiracy.

The terse statement announcing the court's verdict made no mention of any foreign power connected with the plot. Originally, Iraq had charged that the plotters had received funds and instructions from a "an external quarter."

Persistent diplomatic and press reports pointed to Syria as the country implicated in the affair but President Hafez al-Assad is known to have given his personal assurances that Damascus was not involved in any conspiracy against the Baghdad regime.

The severity of the court's verdict, which struck some of the most prominent figures of the regime, was seen as a warning that Iraq's new president intends to rule with a firm hand.

President Saddam Hussein, who succeeded the ailing President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, is a man who brooks no opposition and could not tolerate the discovery of a "reformist movement" within the regime, according to Arab sources from Baghdad.

In a telephone conversation and through two high-ranking emissaries, Mr. Assad strongly denied reports of involvement in the plot, and called on the Iraqi leader to investigate the matter personally, according to Damascus sources close to the presidency.

The Iraqi regime is said to have accepted the Syrian explanation, and is clearly playing down the coup attempt, avoiding recriminations against Damascus.

AP

Saddam Hussein

Knowledgeable independent Arab observers tend to confirm the Syrian denials of participation in any recent move to undermine the Iraqi regime. However, they do not exclude the possibility of links in the past between the Syrian leadership and a secret opposition inside the Iraqi regime.

Seeds of Doubt

Now, even if all sides are satisfied that Mr. Assad did not "mastermind and finance" a coup attempt against Mr. Hussein as was reported in the Egyptian press, the seeds of doubt have been sown. A result, in the view of Arab experts, is that the Arab camp opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has been weakened by the renewed suspicions between Baghdad and Damascus.

It is clear that Mr. Hussein, who took office last month, has seized this opportunity to reinforce his control over the regime by elimi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Washington Informs Peking

ina Trade Concessions Delayed

...kernard Gwertzman

...INGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) ...nited States has informed ...at on the advice of con... ...l leaders it is delaying un... ...is year the sending of leg... ...to Capitol Hill that would ...f concessions to Peking, a ...tate Department official ...rday.

...gh a decision has been ...initely to seek the conces... China this year, the offi... The New York Times that ...nistration was putting off ...r in the year even address... sensitive question of ... to authorize similar tariff ...ation for the Soviet Union. ...sue of whether to grant ...ored-nation tariff treat... China and Russia separate... he same time has become ...he most delicate in the ...ation, and the latest deci... ...n to be a compromise to ...for further discussion.

...ino-Soviet Rivalry

...in the year, President ...d Secretary of State Cyrus ...nd expressed the hope that ...ted States could remain ...n the Sino-Soviet rivalry by ...ting trade concessions to ...he Communist rivals and ...ther.

To grant these concessions, Mr. Carter, under current law, must inform Congress that he has received assurances that emigration procedures will be liberalized in the country concerned.

The Chinese have given such assurances and a trade agreement was signed in Peking early last month. The Russians have refused to give explicit assurances but have allowed a record number of Jews to leave this year — more than 4,000 a month through last month.

At the time the trade agreement was signed in Peking, reporters were told by administration officials that the accord would be sent to Congress soon, by the time Congress recessed on Aug. 3, without waiting for the Russians.

No Soviet Assurances

Not only had the Soviet leaders not provided assurances but several U.S. officials said that they did not want to complicate the debate over the strategic arms limitation treaty by introducing the trade concessions and the emotional question of emigration.

However, when the administration began consulting with Senate and House leaders last month, it found that there was little interest in going ahead with the trade legislation for China while Congress was busy with energy legislation.

Moreover, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, who heads an important Ways and Means subcommittee, told the administration that he did not want to receive the Chinese trade agreement without a similar one for the Russians.

State Department officials said that the Vanik view seems to represent the majority on Capitol Hill.

Rep. Vanik, moreover, has told the administration that he would accept the current rate of Soviet Jewish emigration — 50,000 a year — as sufficient "assurance." The administration considered the options of going ahead with the Chinese trade agreement alone at this time, of accepting the Vanik view and submitting a Chinese and Soviet agreement at the same time, or putting the matter off.

Similar Concessions

The decision was to tell the Chinese, who had expected legislative action by the end of last month, that the administration was committed to send the legislation by the end of the year definitely. But so as not to show favoritism, the possibility was left open for giving the Russians similar concessions by the end of the year, too.

The problem was complicated because Vice President Mondale is going to China as Mr. Carter's personal representative at the end of the month, and China specialists were aware that failure to submit the trade agreement before his arrival might upset his hosts.

Mr. Mondale met Friday with Chinese Embassy officials to discuss his trip and, in the course of the meeting pledged, that the accord would be submitted by the end of the year and adding that it was delayed because of a crowded congressional calendar.

Trade Pact ed by China Soviet Union

...G, Aug. 7 (UPI) — China ...oviet Union have signed a ...le agreement at a ceremo... ...oscow, the Chinese news ...ad today.

...port gave no estimate on ...ay trade between the two ... this year and no details ... types of goods to be ...d. Two-way trade between ...d the Soviet Union last ... believed to have totaled ...300 million.

... there had been forecasts ...m European diplomatic ... Peking that this year's ...uld be about the same. The ...Union hoped to continue ...assenger aircraft and parts ... this year. Soviet planes ...idely used on domestic air ... China.

...oviet Union was China's ...trade partner in the 1950s. ...t years it has fallen far be... ...United States and Japan ...hinese have turned to capi... ...countries for industrial ...ry.

Charges Accommodation on Palestinian Issue

U.S. Shifts Policy to Save Oil, Dayan Says

From Agency Dispatches

HAIFA, Israel, Aug. 7 — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday accused the United States of adopting new policies in the Middle East unfavorable to Israel and motivated by the energy crisis.

He made the charges as the latest round of talks between Israel, the United States and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy ended with what the participants called modest success.

The criticism of the United States, the first by an Israeli leader of Mr. Dayan's rank, was reported by the newspaper Yediot Ahronot. He told the paper: "It is not just an erosion but a shift in United States policies to Israel's detriment. It is the result of American concern about economic and energy problems, concern about quantities of oil and its price."

The United States has sought to reach an accommodation with more moderate Arab nations like Saudi Arabia, which wanted an understanding on the Palestinian issue, the future of East Jerusalem and U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Dayan said: "As a result of this, the United States is willing to support a new [United Nations] resolution. It will mean a contradiction of Resolution 242 for the sake of an understanding with the Arabs on Israel's account."

Israel strongly opposes any change in Resolution 242, which has served as the basis for its peace treaty with Egypt. The resolution was adopted after the 1967 Middle East War and called on the Israelis to withdraw from occupied territories behind secure borders.

In their talks here, Israel, Egypt and the United States left fundamental issues unresolved for later negotiations. After three sessions, the talks produced an agenda for negotiations on how the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories will elect a self-governing council. The agenda will be turned over to working committees that will meet in two weeks in Alexandria, Egypt, according to Israeli delegation chief Yosef Burg. The negotiating teams will reconvene in that city in four or five weeks.

The agenda, as announced in a joint statement here, were: constituencies: conduct and limitations of campaigning and political expression: the voting system: eligibility of voters and of candidates: administration and supervision of free elections.

Cairo newspapers reported, meanwhile, that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will go to Haifa on Sept. 5 to hold further talks on the Palestinian issue with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The two leaders met last month but were unable to resolve the autonomy issue.

Overshadowing the Haifa conference this week was an Israeli dispute with the United States over diplomatic moves toward a new UN resolution on the Palestinians. The issue also was injected briefly into the talks when Egypt argued that such UN action could prompt moderate Palestinians to join negotiations. Israel responded with a veiled threat that it might break off the talks if that action were taken.

The negotiations remain deadlocked on the issue of how much power the Palestinians should be given in the occupied territories.

U.S. Veto Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The United States plans to veto a UN resolution on Palestinian rights to self-determination and an independent homeland, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said today.

Sen. Stone, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said after meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that "the central issue which has provoked the dispute between the United States and Israel is the Kuwaiti resolution, which is circulating in the United Nations and which would alter the meaning of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The secretary told me that the United States will veto. I take that as a firm, absolute commitment."

The so-called Kuwaiti resolution would include Resolution 242, which refers to the Palestinians as a refugee problem, but also would affirm their right to self-determination and to an independent homeland. The debate is to come up in the Security Council on Aug. 23.

Fighting in Lebanon

HAIFA, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen were involved in machine gun and rocket fighting with Dutch and Irish UN troops in two southern Lebanese regions, travelers from the area reported today.

In Speaking Tour of U.S. a Month After Leaving NATO

Haig Assails SALT Pact, Hints a Bid for White House

Ben A. Franklin

NORFOLK, VA. (NYT) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. has been warning the United States against "opening the window" to Soviet military might. He has also been measuring the window to a presidential candidacy for himself next year.

The 54-year-old general was here last week on yet another leg of a speaking tour that, by his own choice, has been little noticed among the voters; he says he has come home to educate them about "vital international security issues." He is talking to groups of party leaders, businessmen and other groups of people he thinks of as opinion makers.

After a month of "self-assessment" since he retired as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization June 30, he tells his audiences that he does "not discount the possibility" of a presidential race.

It Sounds Cute

In an interview in Washington this week, Gen. Haig insisted, "I know it sounds cute, but I'm serious about it — I'm not seeking political office." Instead, he is expressing his "very deep sense of concern about the drift at home and the impact of that drift abroad in this dangerous period."

Those who question him at his almost daily gatherings, like the Haig appearance last week before the Military Order of the World Wars, tend to assume that he is already running for the presidency. His "stock answer" is: "I have not discounted that possibility." It is unfailingly good for applause, coming after his 40-minute forecasts of global crisis that seem to leave his audiences awestruck.

No other American, after all, has had such an interrupted daily diet of the "eyes-only" crisis memorandums prepared for presidents, secretaries of state and NATO commanders. The general began writing such reports when he joined the National Security Council staff in 1969, read them through his years with the Nixon and Ford administrations and, until a month ago, received them himself in Europe.

His speech — he has one, made up of what he calls "building blocks" whose memorized paragraphs come out whole in conversation exactly as they do from the dais, — is ominous, sobering, well-organized and warmed up with anti-Carter administration jokes.

Lulled Since 1962

He warns that "we as Americans" — a phrase he repeated a dozen times in a 40-minute talk — have been lulled since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 into a false sense of superiority over the Russians, while they have spent 15 years building missiles. Not only is the Soviet Union strategically stronger than the United States he says, but any new leadership there is apt to be "paranoiac."

That new leadership, he says, will be plagued with internal pressures of the "utterly failed Marxist-Leninist system" and in the 1980s will be increasingly likely to "flirt with" pressures against the vital interests of the United States in Third World countries.

After leaving NATO, he had a week's vacation on the New Jersey shore. He has been "on the road ever since." There was, for example, a Republican fund-raiser in Chicago, a 5 a.m. flight to Washington to testify before Senate groups at 9 a.m., and then on to Norfolk. He has been traveling virtually incognito. Until now, his aides — a captain and a major assigned to the former NATO commander for a transition period — are under orders not to disclose his itinerary or identify his hosts to reporters. He said that a near miss by terrorists who tried to bomb his limousine in Belgium six weeks ago has influenced his security measures.

In the interview, Gen. Haig said that he had been holding off reporters for several reasons. "Look," he said, "I've just been on a treadmill since I got back — my time is very important to me."

Gen. Haig said that he was preparing a study on international issues for publication this fall. "I don't think it will be seen as a campaign document," he said of the study. He will be giving lectures and conducting seminars this fall as an adjunct professor at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he and his wife, Pat, have settled in rented quarters. Gen. Haig grew up on Philadelphia's Main Line.

Some of the Haig appearances are for a substantial fee, reportedly for $7,500 to $15,000 a lecture, customarily charged by his New York lecture agency, Harry Walker Inc. That is the agency that has represented Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger and the four Carter Cabinet secretaries who were dismissed last month.

Mr. Walker said that Gen. Haig will have filled about 50 paid speaking dates by Jan. 1, worth perhaps $500,000, "and we turned down 300 or 400 more."

Making No Enemies

The Republican Party talks, as in Chicago, are more than duty affairs. They offer Gen. Haig forums at which he can "assess the positive character of my public pronouncements," as he puts it, while earning party gratitude. In making points against Mr. Carter and praising "the host of fine Republican candidates" from California to the Carolinas, a leading Republican said, Gen. Haig is "making no enemies."

The general also testified before the Senate Armed Forces Commit-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

AP

Gen. Alexander Haig

New Press Law Set

Iran Expels U.S. TV Crew, Closes 2 Tehran Journals

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 7 — A four-man television crew from the United States was ordered to leave Iran by tomorrow and armed Islamic revolutionary guards closed two Tehran publications today after the Revolutionary Council announced a new law governing the press.

NBC correspondent James Compton said that a government official told him that the government had imposed a two-month ban on Western journalists entering Iran because of the allegedly distorted and anti-Islamic tone of news dispatches. The official denied that he had said that.

About 30 militiamen with automatic rifles occupied the offices of the independent newspaper Ayandegan on the orders of the prosecutor-general of the revolution, according to the staff.

The director of the foreign press at Iran's Ministry of National Guidance said that guards also had been sent to close the satirical weekly Ahangar. Ali Behzadnia, who yesterday ordered the expulsion of an NBC television crew that had arrived Friday, said that he did not know why or for how long the two Iranian publications would remain closed.

Mr. Compton said that Mr. Behzadnia, in denying him and his crew accreditation in Iran, had waved a copy of Newsweek magazine and said, "This kind of reporting is giving me ulcers." The Newsweek issue called its cover story on Iran "The Joyless Revolution."

The press law was approved last night by the Revolutionary Council. It gives the government the authority to suspend publications critical of the government and its leaders. The newspaper Kayhan said that it provided for jail sentences of six months to two years for those convicted of writing or publishing articles libeling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Islamic principles, the future president of Iran, the premier or religious leaders.

The closing of Ayandegan affects three opposition papers that printed on its presses: Kayhan-e-Azad (Free Kayhan), published by 20 leftist journalists fired from Kayhan last May when that paper was taken over by Islamic printers; Azadi (Freedom), weekly organ of the National Democratic Front, and the opposition Neda-ye-Azadi (The Voice of Freedom).

David Lamb of the Los Angeles Times and Youssef Ibrahim of The New York Times were expelled last month for articles that the government considered distorted.

Old Constitution Backed

MESHED, Iran, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Iran's moderate Shiite leader Ayatollah Syed Kazem Shariatmadari said yesterday that the former constitution should be retained as a way of ending unrest and keeping Iranians united "in this critical hour."

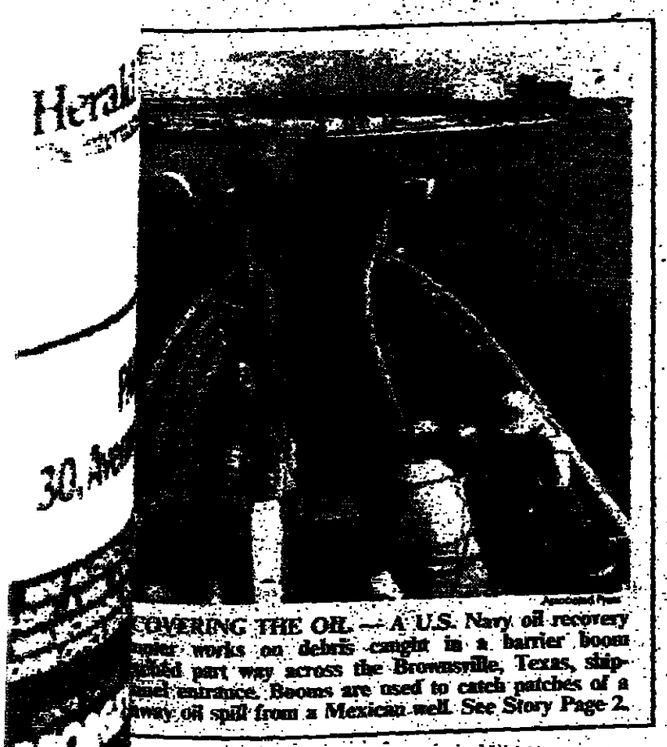
He spoke out strongly against scrapping the 1906 constitution and said that it should be revised to delete references to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and insert provisions for an Islamic republic in Iran.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, the leaders of 17 of Iran's political parties complained today of vote rigging in the elections last Friday for a constitutional assembly, in which candidates backed by Ayatollah Khomeini seemed to have won major victories, and the government opened an investigation. Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghian said that three inspectors had been sent to the southern towns of Borujen and Shahr Kord, where thousands of residents protested the election.

Speed Limit Rejected For West Germany

BONN, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Count Otto Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, said today the Cabinet's energy committee has rejected a proposal that a speed limit be imposed on the autobahn superhighways to conserve gasoline.

Mr. Lambsdorff said checks in the state of North Rhine Westphalia show that West German motorists, traditionally fond of speeds exceeding 100 miles an hour, are responding to appeals to reduce speed and are driving slower than 80.



Associated Press

COVERING THE OIL. — A U.S. Navy oil recovery ... works on debris caught in a barrier boom ... part way across the Brownsville, Texas, ship ... entrance. Booms are used to catch patches of a ... oil spill from a Mexican well. See Story Page 2.

Vietnam Reverses Stand

Congressmen to Visit Hanoi Over Refugees

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Vietnam has changed its mind and will allow a fact-finding mission of U.S. congressmen to visit Hanoi for talks on the Vietnamese refugee problem, the head of the delegation said today.

Hanoi yesterday canceled the visit in angry reaction to remarks by Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., once an outspoken critic of the Vietnam war.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., who heads the 10-man delegation, told reporters he received confirmation today that the trip could be resumed on schedule and the congressmen would go to Hanoi tomorrow for a 24-hour visit.

Vietnam announced the visit had been canceled because of comments made in Hong Kong Saturday by Rep. Drinan, who called Vietnam's treatment of refugees "the worst violation of human rights we've seen in this century."

Vietnam called the remark "slanderous," but apparently responded when U.S. State Department officials explained through contacts with Hanoi in Paris, Bangkok and the United Nations that his observations were strictly personal.

Rep. Drinan, 59, became the first Roman Catholic priest in Congress when he was elected in 1970 as one of the leading opponents of the U.S. military involvement in the Indochinese war.

He defended his remarks after the ban was announced but said he was sorry they were "misunderstood" by Hanoi.

He said "the world knows there are 400,000 people from Vietnam who are in dentention camps, who are refugees, who are boat people and the vice president of the United States [Walter Mondale] said some very harsh things about Hanoi in Geneva and the criticism of the world has been sharp."

Rep. Rosenthal said the U.S. State Department had worked hard to get Hanoi to lift the ban. He also praised the Vietnamese because "this shows that they are not going to let this little incident cloud their judgment."

The delegation held talks with Malaysian officials shortly after arriving in Kuala Lumpur from Indonesia. Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad told the delegation his government is concerned that President Carter's order to the U.S. 7th Fleet to pick up boat people at sea would persuade more Vietnamese to leave their country.

U.S. Barred Hanoi Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

border wars with China and the ousted Pol Pot government and will need to import 3 million tons of food this year, a figure it does not expect to achieve.

● As for renewed warfare with China, Vietnam is "prepared for the worst" and China "must think it over before it launches another invasion."

The Vietnamese minister repeatedly complained during the interview about what he termed the double standard applied by the United States against his government.

"We have stopped the exit of refugees since 1975," he said, "but we were criticized because we had not given the people freedom to go away. Then we decided to let them go freely and we are critizied by the West for exporting refugees. And now we have agreed to channel them through legal exits in part through the United Nations High Commission on Refugees and to stop all illegal exits. But now the Seventh Fleet is coming in and encouraging the people to go illegally."

Estes Sentenced To Prison Terms On Fraud Counts

DALLAS, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Billie Sol Estes was sentenced yesterday to two 5-year federal prison terms to be served consecutively on charges involving the fraudulent rental of oil field cleaning equipment.

The west Texas con man and political supporter of former President Lyndon Johnson was first convicted in 1963 in a scheme involving nonexistent fertilizer tanks. His sentencing yesterday came on a July 11 conviction.

Estes, 53, who has spent six years in prison, said whether or not he was jailed again, he would pay the money he owed — at least $10 million in back taxes to the government and $30,000 to a farmer who was swindled. He claimed he had more than a million friends and was sure he could raise $10 from each of them to help him pay his debts.

Associated Press

Tourists and residents of evacuated village of Fornazzo watch lava flow from Mount Etna.

Mt. Etna Lava Nears Evacuated Village

CATANIA, Sicily, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A stream of lava flowed from Mount Etna today to less than 100 yards from an evacuated village.

At the same time, international experts were discussing methods of limiting damage from the volcano, including an aerial bombardment of its craters.

The new lava flow came from a crater that opened late last night halfway up Etna's eastern slope. By mid-morning, officials said, the flow was less than 100 yards from Fornazzo, a village of 300 residents evacuated Saturday shortly after the volcano began its strongest eruption in 20 years.

One of the methods discussed to divert the lava from Fornazzo was building a dike of boulders that would send the stream around the village. The team of volcano experts rejected the idea after villagers said that such a move would destroy what was left of the apple and nut orchards that provide their livelihood.

Another method discussed was bombarding the volcano from the air in an attempt to close the four craters from which lava was flowing. That was rejected because the results were thought to be unpredictable.

Etna, at 10,902 feet, is Europe's tallest and most active volcano.

Volcano expert Haroun Tazieff and officials who flew in a helicopter above Etna as it continued to blow rock and ash into the sky reported that the new lava stream was moving at 200 yards an hour along a 150-yard front, faster than earlier flows. They said that the flow was very fluid and flowing over lava that had solidified in the last three days.

From Runaway Mexican Well in Gulf

'Oil Balls' Surprise Texas Beachcombers

SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, Texas, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Thousands of tourists along one of Texas' most popular beaches today encountered millions of gooey oil balls spewed from a Mexican well.

The tar balls, the size of coins, were washed ashore during the night. The line was about 8 inches wide in most places but ranged as thick as 4 feet.

Vacationers in the high-rise hotels and condominiums along this island's white beach had to walk through the gummy black residue on their way to the water with their surfboards and floats.

Ken Flake, a visitor, was one of the many beachcombers surprised by the band of oil balls. Mr. Flake had gone running along the beach and then spent several minutes cleaning oil from his shoes.

"I'm afraid I better find someplace else for early-morning jogging," he said. "I tried not to get any on me but I got it all over me. It's sad it's come down here because this beach is this island's business. If it doesn't have this beach, it doesn't have anything."

Peppercorns

Tourists, many with the gummy substance stuck to their feet or shoes, were examining the oil balls, which look like peppercorns sprinkled across the white sand.

But Mayor Glen McGehee of Port Isabel, on the southern tip of mainland Texas across from the island, complained about news reports he said claimed local beaches were "covered with oil."

The Coast Guard identified the source of most of the oil as Mexico's runaway Ixtoc 1 well 550 miles to the south in the Gulf of Mexico's Bay of Campeche. It tracked the blobs from the mouth of the Rio Grande along the Padre Island National Seashore and 160 miles up the coast to Corpus Christi.

Thousands of feet of containment booms were in place to protect the Laguna Madre, situated between Padre Island's alluring white beaches and miles of coastal flatlands.

Scientists and oceanographers found mushy and loosely strung tar balls drifting 40 feet deep.

"We don't have equipment designed to cope with submerged oil," said Capt. Roger Madson of the Coast Guard.

The primary aim of the Coast Guard team was to protect the ecologically delicate Laguna Madre, a rich spawning ground for sea life of all kinds. Containment booms were place in the water at the Brazos-Santiago Pass — at the main inlet to the Laguna Madre — and in the South Bay area south of the Brownsville ship channel.

In Mexico City, meanwhile, Texas oil firefighter Red Adair said the runaway gusher may be capped in the first week of September, a month earlier than forecast, but not before it dumped a retord 2.2 million barrels of crude into the Gulf of Mexico.

"If we continue on schedule with our programs, I am sure that it will [be capped] in the first week of September," Mr. Adair said in a Mexican television interview aired last night.

Peking, Rome Agree to Start Joint Ventures

PEKING, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Government-controlled construction firms in China and Italy have agreed in principle to engage in joint ventures in which Italian technical knowhow will be combined with Chinese manpower in other countries, diplomatic sources in Peking said today.

An agreement was signed Sunday between China's state company for construction and Italsat, a firm controlled by Italy's Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

It was the first time since the Communist revolution that China has agreed to the possibility of sending Chinese workers overseas in a venture with a Western country.

Soccer Cancellation Sparks Basque Clash

BAYONNE, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — At least three persons were seriously injured and a dozen arrested when demonstrators clashed with riot police in this French Basque city last night.

The violence grew out of a protest demonstration after cancellation of a soccer match between Nantes and the Spanish club San Sebastian, scheduled as part of Bayonne's annual fiesta. The authorities had called it off for fear of political incidents.

Mexican Protesters Hold Out in Embassy

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7 (Reuters) - A group of demonstrators demanding freedom for 153 "political prisoners" refused to leave the Swiss Embassy last night, saying talks with the Mexican government had broken down.

A spokesman for the group of 27 men, women and children, told Reuters by telephone that they had decided to go on with their protest occupation, which began on Friday, "until our demands are met."

Yugoslav Arrest Warrant Out for Dissident Writer

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Aug. 7 (WP) — An arrest warrant has been issued by Yugoslav authorities for dissident writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, now believed to be in the United States, on charges of writing propaganda against the state, legal sources said today.

Mr. Mihajlov, 46, who has been imprisoned three times in the last 15 years, left Yugoslavia in May last year to visit his mother and sister in the United States and give lectures. He has postponed his return several times, but friends said he was planning to return next month. For the last several months he has been living with relatives in Virginia.

Aside from former Yugoslav Vice President Milovan Djilas, who fell into disgrace for advocating a more liberal system of government, Mr. Mihajlov is probably Yugoslavia's best-known dissident. He is the author of a book called "Moscow Summer," which angered the Soviet Union. He was last released from prison in November, 1977, under an amnesty, after serving half of a seven-year sentence.

In an interview at the time of his release, Mr. Mihajlov said he intended to continue to speak out against human rights violations in Yugoslavia, even if it meant another jail sentence.

Yugoslav legal sources said that conviction on the new charges, which include association with hostile emigre organizations, could mean between 5 and 10 years in prison.

In December, the Belgrade daily Politika accused him of extensive contacts with Croat and Serb terrorist organizations abroad.

Foreign observers speculated that the purpose of issuing the arrest warrant against Mr. Mihajlov at the time could be to discourage him from returning to Yugoslavia, thus preventing an embarrassing dilemma about how to deal with him.

25 Die in India Hostel

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — A crowded pilgrims' hostel collapsed today at Deoghar, northern India, killing at least 25 persons, according to the Press Trust of India.

22 in Iraq Are Sentenced To Death in Coup Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

ruling critics and rivals. On July 28, Baghdad announced the arrest of five members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council on charges of conspiracy, including Deputy Premier Adnan al-Hamdani and Education Minister Mohammed Mahjoub.

In the ensuing crackdown, 82 persons were arrested: 36 members of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, seven or eight army officers, and leading trade unionists, according to reliable reports from Baghdad. The Damascus-based International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions yesterday protested the arrests of Iraqi union leaders.

Shiite Protest

Although the Iraqi government has given no details of the alleged plot besides the original succinct announcement on July 28, it is possible to list the sequence of events from the reports now coming from Baghdad.

The trouble began in mid-June, when the Baghdad authorities forcefully crushed a demonstration by Shiite Moslem groups in the holy city of Najaf. The Shiites had protested that one of their religious leaders had been placed under house arrest for wanting to head a delegation to pay hommage to the Shiite leaders of the revolution in neighboring Iran.

The situation was serious enough for the Revolutionary Command Council to hold an emergency meeting, at which the Shiite member of the council, Mohieddin Abdul Hussein Mashhadi, is said to have denounced the "intolerable" manner in which the Shiites were treated. Mr. Hussein, who already held the reins of power before Mr. Bakr's resignation, reprimanded Mr. Mashhadi, and the council met again and decided to dismiss him. It was at this point that Mr. Mashhadi is said to have made a confession about the "conspiracy."

The plotters are said to have assembled in 1973 after the brutal crushing of an attempted coup by security chief Col. Nazem Kazzar. Mr. Mashhadi is quoted as saying that the group made contacts with Syria in 1975, and that Damascus was to provide them with funds and military help if they ever staged a coup.

Belgian Population Up

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (AP) — Belgium's population as of Jan. 1 was 9,841,654 — an increase of 18,352 compared with a year earlier, according to the National Institute for Statistics.

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02	Automatic Hydraulic Copy Milling Machine with two Milling Heads and accessories.	IT-256/79
03	Heavy Duty Copying Lathe Machine with Swing over Bed 485 MM.	IT-261/79
04	Heavy Duty Copying Lathe Machine with Swing over Bed 690 MM.	-do-
05	Heavy Duty Copying Milling Machine Mounting Surface 2000 x 5000 MM.	IT-701/79

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Mugabe Says Guerrillas Must Be Arr... Of Rhodesia in a New Settlement Pl...

From Agency Dispatches

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 7 — Guerrilla co-leader Robert Mugabe said today that Patriotic Front forces must be accepted as the army of Zimbabwe Rhodesia if the new British settlement proposals were to be acceptable.

The comment, one day after the Commonwealth conference agreed on a plan to try to solve the 15-year-old Rhodesia independence issue, took some of the gloss off the proposal.

The conditions for a settlement proposed by Mr. Mugabe, whose forces — along with those of Joshua Nkomo — have been fighting for six years, have long been unacceptable to the leadership of the white minority in the unrecognized nation now known as Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha was reported to be disturbed about the Lusaka agreement, which calls for Britain to draft a revised constitution, call an all-parties conference and supervise new elections. In an interview with the BBC, Mr. Botha complained about "unacceptable maneuverings" at Lusaka.

Supporter of Muzorewa

South Africa is the key outside supporter of the embattled Zimbabwe Rhodesia government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Yesterday Bishop Muzorewa called the plan for new elections "unfair and an insult."

Both wings of the Patriotic Front will have to take into account that the plan has the official support of the black African countries upon which the guerrillas depend for havens.

Diplomatic sources said the so-called frontline states, which include the three Commonwealth countries of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, will exert their influence to get the Patriotic Front to participate in a constitutional conference Britain is arranging in London.

Both Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the architects of the agreement, have spoken cautiously about a step-by-step approach to a peace settlement. In separate press conferences today they refused to be drawn out on issues still to be dealt with.

Mugabe's Conditions

Mr. Mugabe, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union, laid out three prerequisites to a settlement involving just such issues. He said the constitution must lead to the removal of Bishop Muzorewa and the disbanding of the white-controlled army, air force and police. And he added that the guerrilla forces must be accepted as the national army.

Numerous previous negotiations with the minority government of former Prime Minister Ian Smith bogged down over such conditions.

In addition, ZANU spokesman Edgar Tekere said in Lusaka that the group would not be in favor of sitting at the same conference table with Bishop Muzorewa. He repeatedly referred to the bishop, who was elected in April, as a traitor.

Meawhile, in Salisbury, Mr. Smith, whose attitude is likely to be crucial to the success of the Commonwealth peace plan, said today that the Lusaka conference was characterized by "an overabundance of hot air."

Mr. Smith, entering a meeting of Bishop Muzorewa's Cabinet, avoided any direct comment on the peace proposals. But the tone of his remarks strongly implied that he intends opposing at least some aspects of the plan, particularly its call for a constitution that would lessen the remaining power of the white minority.

U.S. Is Satisfied

In Washington, the Carter administration yesterday hailed the Commonwealth proposal and officials said they were pleased that Britain was now clearly taking charge of the problem.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said Preside... "expressed satisfaction ... agreement is a signific... forward" toward a "just a... settlement in Zimbabwe... sia."

Expressing the same s... the State Department al... that the Commonwealth ... nique issued Sunday "n... what the British have said ... about their constitutional ... bility and legal jurisdic... that troubled nation."

U.S. officials saw in the... mise a vindication of the... file approach the United ... taken over Zimbabwe Rh... recent months. The ac... tion's deliberate retreat ... ondary role was in part di... Congress, which last sp... prepared to force the ... sanctions against the blac... ernment of Bishop Muzor...

Macias Holding Out

Rejoicing, Some Comba... Cited in Equatorial Gui...

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — The new military rulers of Equatorial Guinea today ordered ousted dictator Francisco Macias Nguema to surrender, amid reports of fighting near the western border with Gabon. Spanish envoys reported scenes of rejoicing in the capital, Malabo.

Radio Malabo, in the hands of the military council which overthrew Mr. Macias on Friday, broadcast an ultimatum to his remaining supporters entrenched around his native village of Nzeng-Ayong near the border.

Correspondents on the border reported clashes with heavy-arms fire continuing around the former president's stronghold. The Gabonese government newspaper L'Union reported that the new military rulers controlled about two-thirds of the country, but were meeting resistance in the districts of Anie-Zok and Momgomo, in Mr. Macias' home area.

Cameroon has reinforced troops at the passage point where its border touches those of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, the newspaper said. A number of Mr. Macias' soldiers are reported to have deserted him and fled. Informed sources here said that hundreds of refugees had crossed into Gabon since Friday.

In Madrid, Spanish officials re... ported public celebration ... of the country controll... new military council und... Obiang Nguema Mba... Spanish diplomatic missi... military council for sever... Malabo yesterday. The ... said they were cheered ... drove through the stre... capital.

They reported that ... Malabo lined up to have ... dren baptized after the ... of churches, which were ... der Mr. Macias.

Spain, which gave ind... to Equatorial Guinea ... broke relations two y... accusing Mr. Macias of ... King Juan Carlos. Spai... first country to recogniz... government on Sunday, ... time the Spanish missic... ready on its way.

Vaccines Needed

The new authorities ... quested urgent supplies ... to check epidemics of po... and whooping cough, the ... said. A Spanish official ... hind in Malabo to obtair ... the new government's nee...

Equatorial Guinea's b... airports remained offici... today, and there was still ... tact with the outside worl...

Madrid today denie... that it backed Friday's c... acknowledging that it ha... knowledge. "Reports ... newspapers that the Sp... ernment backed the rece... Equatorial Guinea ... foundation," a Foreign ... statement said. "But it ... the Spanish governmer... governments, knew s... advance that some mo... military nature ... prepared."

The statement said ... was pleased with the m... cil's declared intentior... liberties, protect huma... strengthen relations wit...

Slow Landslide Buckles Homes In New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Hundreds of residents of the South Island city of Dunedin have fled from homes doomed to collapse in the path of a mystery landslide.

The government declared a state of emergency yesterday as residents of the hillside suburb of Abbotsford feared they might become the next victims.

City officials said the landslide began eight weeks ago but in the past two weeks has gained momentum and is moving at a rate of about eight inches per day. A senior police officer said 10 homes have already been destroyed, 45 are likely to collapse in the next few days and 50 are threatened.

Experts are baffled. Some believe the slide may have been caused by the removal of a million cubic yards of soil 12 years ago to help in the construction of a nearby freeway. Others suggest that a buildup of spring water under the hill may be the cause.

Attacks in Spain Claimed by ETA

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP) — The Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility today for the killing of a paramilitary civil guard and the planting of a bomb in the house of the French consul here last week.

A communique to several newspapers here said that ETA guerrillas would continue their armed campaign until national police leave the Basque region.

Attacks on French interests in the Basque region would also continue, it said, in view of a French crackdown on Basque exiles in southern France. The bomb at the consul's home in nearby Guecho caused minor damage but no injury.

Haig Assails SALT, Hints at Candid...

(Continued from Page 1)

tee and the Foreign Relations Committee, generating prominent headlines on the arms-control treaty. He is an expert on that subject and it seems likely to be a major theme of next year's Republican nominee, no matter who the nominee is.

Gen. Haig sternly warned the senators to delay ratification of the Carter administration's pact with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic arms until or unless the treaty was modified or the Carter defense budget drastically increased.

However, pressed to say how he would vote on the treaty if he were a senator, he told the Senate Foreign Committee that he would not vote.

The anti-treaty, anti-Soviet theme is the same, according to several persons who have heard him when the general meets privately with actual or potential backers. At one such gathering in Springfiel... Mass., Gen. Haig made three appearances in two days before successively larger groups, first of business leaders and then of employees, convened by James Martin, chairman of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the company's headquarters in Springfield.

"He was as evasive as most candidates at this stage of things," Mr. Martin said later. "but I thought he was very impressive."

Gen. Haig is not discussing his role in the Watergate White House — he was Mr. Nixon's chief of staff after H.R. Haldeman was dismissed — and in the conduct of what he calls "the sterile Vietnam War." In uniform, he t... that he would not disc... Now he is saying that I ... not discussing it w... "visceral" and then bec... tellectual conviction t... has served me well and... well."

Meanwhile, he said h... his silence on the Wate... is "a restraining influe... hemorhaging of these th...

By Gen. Haig's purp... account, he is giving hi... four months from the ... time of his retirement — ... be October — to decid... my talking to my conce... ing a contribution to att... I want to contribute to. ... it's not. At some junct... process I'll make an ass... value judgement," he sai...

Bolivian Cr... Ends as Gu... Gets Presid...

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug... Congress ended an e... weeklong political crisi... designating Walter Gue... rary president for on... calling for a new presic... tion in May 1980.

Mr. Guevara, 67, ... Senate president, plan... the oath of office as t... mise candidate, returnin... civilian government aft... of military rule.

Dozens of invited for... tions that arrived for th... tion originally schedule... day were expected to re... Paz for the new ceremor...

The crisis developed ... July 1 election failed tc... winner, and Congre... deadlocked over a choic... Carter, wife of the U.S... canceled her visit Satur... of the uncertainty.

2 Bombs Found i...

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (A... detonated an explos... harmlessly today in Kfa... kilometers north of Tel... a grocery store owner ... the object wrapped in a... Israel Radio reported. ... bomb found in a bus i... Desert town of Dimon... larly detonated.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

S. Panel Used Industry Data Checking for Fuel Hoarding

By Patrick Tyler
Jonathan Neuman

INGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — released yesterday by the ouse clearing the oil indus- arding gasoline during the el shortage relied entirely supplied by the industry luded no independent cording to federal energy

gh the report was released yesterday, it had been eported as the result of several newspapers (IHT,

eport was presented as a of the findings of "the in- n of the activities of oil es as requested by the ." It was not, however, by the Department of investigating arm, which assigned to conduct an- asoline pricing and alloca- tions during this year's shortage, officials acknowledged.

The report basically said that the oil industry did not deliberately hoard gasoline supplies to create a shortage and raise gasoline prices. Instead, the report placed considerable blame for the fuel shortages on the Carter administration's allocation program.

Defends Report

DOE General Counsel Lynn Coleman said that DOE officials preparing the report on what they repeatedly refer to as "the investigation" never left the Energy Department and relied on information supplied by the American Petroleum Institute and other industry sources. At the same time, Mr. Coleman defended the report as an "intensive effort to analyze and display facts that ordinarily show up as numbers on a computer printout."

Although much of the information routinely released by the DOE about the oil companies comes directly from them, President Carter called for a thorough investigation when he requested the report in May. The White House released the report despite these factors:

- It was based on data compiled from February to May and did not include what Energy Department officials described as the key shortage months of June and July.
- The most crucial audits of oil companies by the DOE, those of gasoline pricing and allocations, have not been completed and are not expected to be ready for at least two weeks.
- A report by an outside accounting firm that was asked by the department to examine the accuracy of the industry data is not expected to be completed until the middle of the month.
- The Department of Justice, which was asked by Mr. Carter to join the DOE in the investigation, had no role in writing the report, a Justice Department official said yesterday.
- Donald Kaplan, chief of the energy section of the Justice Department's antitrust division, said that his department declined to use its subpoena power in preparing its own interim report for the president. He said that his department relied on information from the DOE and on "voluntary cooperation" from oil companies.

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, released the DOE report yesterday afternoon but declined to comment on its contents. He deferred questions to the Energy and Justice departments.

Update Planned

The DOE officials who prepared the report said that their findings were incomplete and would be updated. They said that they had decided to release the report without statistics from June and July because of the president's urgent request.

Mr. Coleman said that about 12 top energy officials were "fairly critically involved" in the investigation, with many staff members "working on particulars."

Regarding the antitrust division inquiry at the Justice Department, Mr. Kaplan refused to say how many investigators were working on it or to describe what they were doing. The Justice Department's 14-page interim report, which also was released, was described as a report to the president "on whether there is reason to believe that violations of federal antitrust laws have caused or contributed to the apparent gasoline shortage."

Story Called 'Inaccurate'

...or on Gasoline Profits ...nied by Energy Official

...INGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — ...partment of Energy yester- ...lled as "totally inaccurate" ...ington Post story [IHT, that said the department ...anticipate that motorists ...an extra $9 billion for gas- ...the oil companies under a ...n adopted March 1. ...second-ranking regulatory ...in the Energy department, Robinson, said the depart- ...ed figures as early as Feb- ...at indicated the rule would ...torists as much as $11 bil- lion at the pump by the end of 1980.

Mr. Robinson, in a prepared statement, offered no explanation why — as late as June 20 — he was testifying before a U.S. Senate committee that the rule would cost about $3.7 billion.

Mr. Robinson said that "the figures reported by The Post were never used at any time." However, the figures used by The Post were taken from an official department document, the final environmental impact statement published in January, just weeks before the Tilt Rule was adopted.

On page 8 of the introduction of the impact statement, the department estimated, "An average price increase of about 1.6 cents per gallon immediately and another 1.8 cents per gallon by 1980, over and above what would be allowed by current regulations, is the maximum likely refiner price increase expected to result from this regulation."

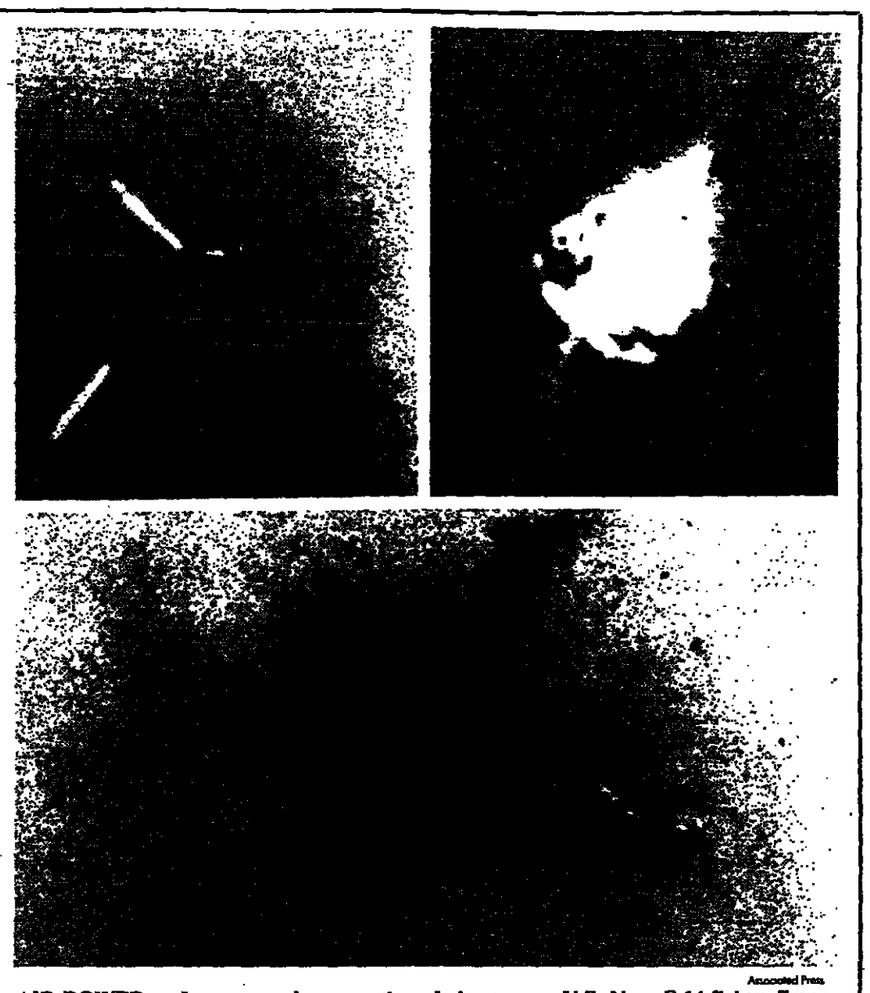
The Post story said that those figures would have added $3.7 billion to oil company revenue by the end of 1980, based on the department's estimate. But when the rule went into effect, most oil companies raised their prices four to six cents a gallon, thus increasing the price tag of the Tilt Rule to $12.9 billion by the end of 1980.

Mr. Robinson yesterday cited a February Department of Energy document which estimated "that the maximum possible effect of the Tilt Rule in 1979 would be 4.9 cents per gallon" and 5.1 cents per gallon by the end of 1980, or a total of about $11 billion.

Nevertheless, reporters briefed on March 1 on the impact of the Tilt Rule, were told by department officials that it would allow refiners to raise their prices only about 2 cents a gallon in 1979.

...Baker Bids ...ter Pull Out ...Campaign

...MBIA, Mo., Aug. 7 (WP) ...te Republican leader How- ...er Jr., setting a sharp partic- ...ne for his first major presi- campaign swing, called on ...t Carter yesterday to "de- ...e the White House" by ...wing from the race. ...Baker said he thought it was ...ly way to restore credibili- ...Mr. Carter's decisions now ...president "is so far down ...alls." ...ennessee senator, speaking ...he Missouri Farmers Asso- ...attacked Mr. Carter's per- ...ce and policies — foreign ...nestic — with emphasis on ...and the SALT-2 pact now ...nsidered in the Senate. ...e of my critics are fond of ...hat SALT should be above ..." he told the farmers. "But ...e that politics has in fact ...a major role in causing this ...tration to enter into a bad ...cause it was the only deal ...uld get time for the election ...maybe it is good politics. I ...e'll see, but it is horrible se- ...olicy."



Associated Press

AIR POWER — In a recent demonstration of air power, a U.S. Navy F-14 fighter fires a heat seeking Sidewinder missile, which closes in on a QF-86 Drone fighter, upper left. On contact the drone explodes in a ball of flames before the air is filled with smoke and debris.

From Direct Soviet Hit

Air Force Suggest Missiles To Protect New Mobile MX

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — Even after a $30-billion outlay to make the new MX missile hard to hit by hauling it back and forth in tunnels or around a race track, a revived anti-ballistic missile system may still be needed to protect it.

The Air Force acknowledges that possiblity in recently released Senate testimony, terming the combination of the MX and ABM "a very happy marriage" for offsetting the threat of a barrage of Soviet warheads.

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., however, says that the Air Force testimony raises doubts in his mind about the wisdom of the MX project.

"It's time to seriously consider whether maintaining a huge, land-based ICBM force is really worth it at all," he said in a statement. Rep. Aspin said that the prospect of having to build the ABM to protect the MX adds "a whole new dimension" to the debate.

Bombard All Shelters

Maj. Gen. Kelly Burke, director of operations requirements at the Air Force's research office, told the Senate armed services Committee at a closed session in April that the Russians may decide to deploy enough warheads to bombard all the shelters to be built for the MX, which is still under development.

Under the Air Force scheme, each MX would be shuttled among 25 underground shelters so that Soviet gunners would not know which one to aim at.

"The Soviets," Gen. Burke told the Senate committee, "have to attack all 25 in order to destroy" one MX missile.

The Air Force would make the ABM mobile along with the MX — presumably by putting some part of the warhead defense on its own wheels or tracks. The ABM would then concentrate on protecting the silo which held the MX missile without giving away the "shell game."

To be sure of breaking through the ABM shield, the Russians would have to shoot two warheads at each of the 25 MX shelters, said Gen. Burke, who called such an effort prohibitively expensive.

Gen. Burke's superior, Lt. Gen. Thomas Stafford, deputy Air Force chief of staff for research, also portrayed the ABM as a potential guardian of the MX, which is expected to be deployed in 1986.

Under the strategic arms limitation treaty before the Senate, the United States and Soviet Union could not arm a single missile with more than 10 warheads. However, the Pentagon has said that the Soviet SS-18 missile already in the inventory has enough lift to carry 30 warheads.

Gen. Burke and Gen. Stafford see the ABM as a desirable protection if the Russians deploy more than 10 warheads on each missile after the SALT-2 treaty expires in 1985.

- Gen. Stafford told the Senate committee that shuttling the MX from one shelter to another would be enough protection "for a period of time."

"But," he added, "if the Soviets should increase their number of boosters overtly or covertly, or the number of re-entry vehicles, a ballistic missile defense could help offset that. Gen. Stafford said that he did not know how much an ABM for MX would cost.

Kennedy's Lead At 2-Year High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The latest ABC News-Harris poll of possible Democratic presidential contenders in 1980 gives Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts the largest lead he has held over President Carter in two years — 63 percent to 32.

Mr. Carter, who trailed Sen. Kennedy 59-34 percent in the last poll, gained slightly after his nationally televised energy speech July 16 but promptly fell back even farther. The poll of 967 voters was made July 27-29.

Sen. Kennedy holds an even bigger lead, 69-25 percent, over Gov. Edmund Brown of California. In a three-sided poll, Sen. Kennedy was favored by 52 per cent, Mr. Carter by 25 percent and Mr. Brown by 18 percent.

Enforcement to Await Fall

Thermostat Rules Rely on Voluntary Acts

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — The government is depending on U.S. residents to comply voluntarily with the minimum temperature rule of 78 degrees for public buildings, because there will be no inspection and enforcement until after the summer is over.

Once Washington's enforcement machinery is set up, the government will use it — and the threat of a $10,000-a-day fine for violators — only as a last resort.

The "approach is first to use persuasion, education and technical assistance to show building owners and managers how they can save energy and money by complying with the program," according to a Department of Energy letter to officials in state energy offices. "Only when these efforts fail do we anticipate initiating enforcement actions."

The department has received 11,000 calls on its hot-line number requesting information about how to follow the 78-degree rule. About 50 companies and individuals have asked to be excused from the temperature rule, citing health grounds, including asthma or heart conditions of workers.

"We asked these people to provide extra information about working conditions in their business and to supply a doctor's report," said an official with the department's Economic Regulatory Administration. He said those requests based on medical grounds would be decided quickly.

The appeals office already has decided its first case, rejecting a request from the Oregon Board of Bar Examiners for a temperature lower than 78 degrees in rooms where state bar exams are given.

Five million copies of a Department of Energy guide have been printed and will be mailed Friday to every commercial building in the country, as well as to individual businesses and trade associations.

The guide contains a form for the building owner or manager to send to Washington, one form to keep on file, and a certificate of compliance.

The government expects building managers and others to obey the rules voluntarily and to post the certificate of compliance in a prominent place in the building.

Los Angeles Times

Burger Cites Complex Cases

Non-Jury Civil Trials Suggested in U.S.

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Chief Justice Warren Burger has proposed that federal and state judges study the elimination of juries in civil cases that are too long, complicated and technical for laymen.

As he has often done in the past, the chief justice approached a highly controversial legal issue — denial of trial by jury under certain circumstances — without formally taking a position but leaving little doubt about which way he wanted to move.

"It is enough for now," he said at a conference of chief justices of state courts in Flagstaff, Ariz., last week, "that we inquire into the possibility of some alternatives to jury trial for the protracted trials of issues which baffle all but the rarest of jurors."

The chief justice labeled as "one of those fictions we lawyers love" the assumption that each juror can "understand the instructions on the law and to be able to apply them to a factual setting."

Edge of Cruelty

Justice Burger said the use of juries in long civil cases is unfair to the parties, potentially depriving them of an equitable trial, and to the jurors. He contended that "it borders on cruelty to draft people to sit for long periods trying to cope with issues largely beyond their grasp."

"Some day," the chief justice continued, "the claim may be made by a plumber or electrician that to compel him to serve on a jury for five to six months at $30 per day, when he customarily earns at least $100 a day, deprives him of property without due process and just compensation."

Justice Burger, long an admirer of the British legal system, noted that Britain had abolished juries in all civil cases, except for libel and fraud, as long ago as 1937. He did not advocate that step but called for "a careful study of a more selective use of juries in certain categories of civil cases."

He predicted to his audience of state judges that their courts would experience an increase in complicated trials that run for weeks or months if Congress approves legislation to shift cases involving residents of different states from federal to state courts — another modification the chief justice supports.

Justice Burger said juries often have difficulty handling long and complex civil cases for these reasons:

- Business, professional and academic experts are rarely selected for such jury service, both because trial lawyers tend to prefer more emotional types and because professionals are not eager to become jurors. "The jury actually selected," the chief justice observed, "is rarely a true cross section, as we are so fond of repeating."
- Some civil cases are "of enormous complexity" and "present problems which often only a sophisticated businessman, an economist or another expert could grasp."
- A trial judge's instructions as to the applicable law — intended to bind the jurors in their deliberations — can take days to deliver in such cases.
- There is a limit "to the capacity of any of us, jurors or even a judge, to understand and remember complicated transactions described in a long trial." (He did not mention that jurors are prohibited from taking notes in any kind of trial.)
- Jury service in long cases has "an enormous, inordinate impact" on the lives of the people who are "thrust for weeks and months into a totally strange environment and confronted with the burden of decisions in areas in which they have no experience."

The chief justice suggested that "some innovative lawyers" waive juries in such cases and explore the possibility of requesting panels of three judges to lessen any risk of inexperienced judgment in the specialized area involved.

U.S. Employees Ordered to Stay In Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The State Department said yesterday that 31 employees of an U.S.-owned company working in Saudi Arabia have been told they must remain in the country because they may be witnesses in a criminal case.

A spokesman said the employees, 19 of whom are U.S. citizens, were working with the Morrison-Knudsen Co. of Boise, Idaho, under supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A State Department spokesman said it had been informed that an audit of the books of the company's construction project in Saudi Arabia "had uncovered certain irregularities."

He said the evidence was turned over to Saudi authorities. The spokesman said that Saudi law does not permit potential witnesses in such a case to leave the country.

U.S. Plans Wage Guideline Of 15% Over Two Years

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — The Carter administration is planning to change its wage guidelines, which now ask that increases not exceed 7 percent a year, to a two-year standard of about 15 percent, officials said yesterday.

The purpose of the two-year program is to avoid penalizing nonunion workers who have received smaller pay increases in the last year than those in unionized companies, where increases have been running at more than 9 percent, the officials said. In effect, the standard for 1980 would be 8 percent, and the government could defer judgment on voluntary compliance until the end of next year.

The program would in effect permit those with relatively small pay increases this year to get credits against the two-year total. Those with larger increases this year would get fewer credits.

The proposals are being offered today for public comment by Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and Robert Russell, the new council director.

First-year union contracts have run at an annual rate of increase of 9.2 percent in the first half of this year. Although the administration set a 7-percent standard last year, it has permitted a variety of exceptions that have enabled large unions such as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to negotiate increases above the limit.

It is uncertain, for example, how the administration will deal with contract cost-of-living adjustments, which have allowed such increases. The adjustment clauses are now figured in the guidelines under a theoretical 6-percent inflation rate. But inflation has been running at an annual 13-percent rate, and some unions have used the difference to negotiate unusually large adjustments.

Now, officials say, the administration believes an 8-percent ceiling might be more appropriate. But if the 6-percent ceiling were raised, the guidelines would be tightened significantly, causing increased friction between large unions and the government.

The next major negotiations are in the auto industry, and the United Automobile Workers president, Douglas Fraser, has already warned the administration to stay out of the bargaining.

The administration has been sounding out congressional, business and labor leaders on other wage-price proposals. One is a variation on the wage-insurance idea to protect workers who accept the pay standard against higher prices.

Last spring, Congress rejected such a proposal, which would have given tax rebates to qualifying workers, at least in part because of fears that it would prove too costly.

Monday's Quake Was Strongest Since 1911

...ie Day San Francisco Held Its Breath

From Agency Dispatches

FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 — ...th rolled, buildings swayed ...a long moment San Fran- ...eld its breath yesterday as it ...out the area's strongest ...ake in more than 68 years. ...ryone just stood there fro- ...a moment and looked very ...," said the receptionist at ...taurant on the 52d and top ...the Bank of America Build- ...n Francisco's tallest. in less than 10 seconds the ...e, which measured 5.9 on the Richter scale at the University of California seismographic station, was over, leaving only minor damage.

According to the United States Geological Survey, it was the strongest earthquake since 1911, when a tremor measuring 6.6 hit the northern California area. The great San Francisco earthquake of 1906 had a magnitude of 8.3 on the Richter scale.

Yesterday's tremor, which was felt over a large area of northern and central California from the coast as far inland as Nevada, was centered in the city of Hollister, 100 miles south of San Francisco in an active earthquake fault zone. Despite its magnitude, no casualties and only minor damage were reported.

Just before the earthquake, animals at Marine World amusement park in Redwood City, on the San Francisco Peninsula, separated into their own species and huddled together.

Mary O'Herron, a spokeswoman for the amusement park, said zebras, ostriches, three species of deer and two species of antelope, which normally intermingle in the park's African Veldt exhibit, all gathered with their own kind minutes before the quake hit.

She said such a phenomenon had never been noticed at the park before. The animals' behavior returned to normal within half an hour after the temblor.

Llama Refused Food

Animal handlers had reported strange behavior among some of the beasts Sunday night. A llama refused to eat and ran wildly around its enclosure. A young tiger and a mountain lion acted agitated.

Animal behavior as a warning of tremors is under study by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The quake occurred along the Calaveras Fault. This fault merges near Hollister with the San Andreas Fault, a potentially very damaging crack that runs through the heart of San Francisco.

The San Andreas Fault has reportedly built up tremendous pressure since its last major movement in 1906 and has been said by experts to be overdue for a major earthquake.

Trains of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System stopped temporarily at stations and then proceeded at what is called a "road manual" speed of less than 25 miles per hour as operators inspected the tracks and the long tunnel that runs under San Francisco Bay for damage, according to a spokesman. No damage was reported, and 40 minutes later normal service resumed.

Associated Press

quake rattled this store in Salinas, south of San Francisco.

Quake Termed Likely in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — The government declared a wide area of central Japan a danger zone today after seismologists said a great earthquake registering about 8 on the Richter scale could strike at any time. The heavily industrialized area has a population of about 5.7 million.

The seismologists said there is a spot near Mount Fuji where an earthquake of this magnitude has occurred every 100 to 150 years, most recently in 1854. In 1923, an earthquake later computed to have measured 7.9 on the Richter scale killed about 140,000 persons in Tokyo and Yokohama.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Wednesday, August 8, 1979

Next Step in the Middle East

The dispute between Israel and just about everyone else over amending UN Resolution 242 goes to the heart of the Middle East peace dilemma. Almost everyone, including most Israelis, agrees that no lasting formula can be devised that does not satisfy certain basic Palestinian aspirations, most of which are embodied in the concept of a homeland. There is also widespread agreement that Israel's security demands are based on painful experience and must be respected. Perhaps the most important thing President Anwar Sadat has done since beginning the latest effort toward a Middle East solution has been to recognize the legitimacy of Israel's security needs. But legitimate Palestinian aspirations and legitimate Israeli security requirements are currently in direct conflict.

That is why Israel is adamantly opposed to seeing Resolution 242 modified so that it can be construed as laying the groundwork for an independent Palestinian state. It is also why Israel continues to establish new settlements and expand old ones on the West Bank. Since the legal status of the West Bank is unresolved, which is to say it is unclear who owns it, Israel does not want to give up its claim by default. Jordan has dropped out of the running, so only the PLO remains to act on its claim. A PLO-run state is intolerable for Israel because of the history of PLO terrorism and the fact that the PLO charter mandates the end of the Jewish state. By establishing settlements and insisting on its right to protect them, Israel keeps alive its claim to sovereignty over the West Bank and its ability to protect itself from present-day terrorism and future military attack.

In recent soundings both European and U.S. diplomats have claimed to detect a new strain of moderation in the PLO that could pave the way to peace. They suggest that if the PLO is given the promise of a state it, in turn, will recognize Israel's existence. There has not been the slightest hint, however, that even the so-called moderates in the PLO camp are ready to forswear the Palestinian charter. This would suggest that although they are prepared to recognize the fact of Israel's existence, they are not willing to give up the ultimate Palestinian goal of a country that embraces not only the West Bank, Gaza and Israel, but also eventually Jordan and parts of Lebanon. This phased approach has long been the tactic favored by the more politically oriented members of the PLO leadership. Therefore the only thing that will convince the Israelis that a non-irredentist Palestinian state is possible will be time — such a state must be given years to develop alongside Israel with sufficient safeguards to prevent it from becoming a threat. Israel has built such safeguards into its negotiating position for the current Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt. They consist in large part of measures to prevent the PLO from moving in next door. No one wants a neighbor who has sworn to do him in.

* * *

The next logical step in the peace process, therefore, is not the one being pursued currently by the United States and Western European countries under the threat of oil production cuts and price increases — that is to say, chastising Israel for its settlement policy and trying to woo the PLO by modifying Resolution 242 — but rather to seek a simple recognition from the PLO of Israel's right to exist forever within its pre-1967 boundaries. When Yasser Arafat makes that acknowledgment, Israel will have to respond as it did to President Sadat's recognition of its right to exist within defensible borders. But until he does, Israel can be expected, understandably and justifiably, to live up to its reputation for intransigence.

Pakistan and the Bomb

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee have asked the Carter administration to take another look at ways to stop Pakistan's covert progress toward a nuclear bomb. They suggest the possibility of trying to "more effectively treat Pakistan's underlying security concerns" — a discreet reference to using arms sales as leverage to buy out the Pakistani nuclear option. No one can deny Pakistan's security concerns — though it is highly doubtful that a nuclear capability would ameliorate any of them — but the logic behind the "buy-out" approach is thin and faulty.

There is some important background to the current U.S.-Pakistani impasse over nuclear weapons development. When President Carter took office in 1977, Pakistan had a contract with France for the supply of a reprocessing plant — a facility that produces plutonium that can be directly used in a nuclear weapon. A new law had just been put on the books — a congressional initiative — requiring the United States to suspend all aid to any country importing parts for a reprocessing plant. Accordingly, the U.S. government cut off aid to Pakistan while applying heavy diplomatic pressure to both Pakistan and France. One year later the aid was resumed when it was announced that France would not supply the reprocessing plant after all. The aid cutoff cannot be given credit for the success of that effort, since it was the government of France that made the decision — but certainly U.S. firmness and constancy of purpose contributed importantly.

Shortly after U.S. aid resumed it was discovered that Pakistan was secretly pursuing the other possible route to a nuclear capability by attempting to build its own enrichment plant. Several months ago, the United States again suspended its aid programs, after several unsuccessful efforts to dissuade Pakistan from that course.

That's the history. Now the congressmen are arguing that sanctions aren't enough and that the United States should look at what enticements it has to offer. "It would be unwarranted" — they say — "for critics to characterize any such initiative as a stark trade of conventional arms in return for a freeze on nuclear weapons work . . . " It's hard to see why such an accurate characterization would be unwarranted, since a "stark trade" is exactly what it would be. The United States has repeatedly offered to sell Pakistan a variety of weapons systems, including the F-5 fighter, with no response. What Pakistan wants are the most sophisticated systems — the F-16, for instance, whose sale would violate U.S. conventional-arms control policy. This would be the kind of "quid" — and symbol of U.S. commitment — that Pakistan might (and this is by no means certain) consider as a trade-off for the "quo" of abandoning its nuclear program.

* * *

Sanctions may not prove successful in dissuading Pakistan from building nuclear explosives. But what would be the price of the precedent established by a conventional-arms bribe not to do so if one were in fact successful? As the congressmen themselves point out, if strong sanctions had been imposed after the Indian explosion of 1974, the United States might not be facing this problem today.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Missionary Diplomacy

Nowhere is the line dividing church and state more sensitive than in diplomacy and President Carter leaves us wondering why, by his own account, he seems to have breached it during his visit to South Korea this summer. The president told an adult Bible class Sunday that he had preached the virtues of Christianity to his Buddhist counterpart and host, President Park Chung Hee. Evidently Carter and a Korean religious leader who solicited his help felt that the South Korean president, whose regime has been charged with frequent human rights violations, could use some Western religion.

* * *

Whatever Park's human rights record, Carter's missionary excursion is perplexing. The president has been scrupulous in distinguishing between public duty and private faith but in this instance it appears he has trespassed. The question is why.

There is, after all, the obvious danger of giving the impression that the United States, professed home of religious freedom, regards South Korea's religious beliefs as morally inferior. And the diplomatic perils don't stop there, not in a world whose trouble spots have names like Tehran, Riyadh and Jerusalem. One would think, in any event, that simple good taste might have made President Carter shrink from seeming to proselytize.

His motives in Seoul may have been innocent and admirable. Still, they need explaining. Teddy Roosevelt called the presidency a "bully pulpit." The public should not be left to think that Jimmy Carter takes those words literally.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

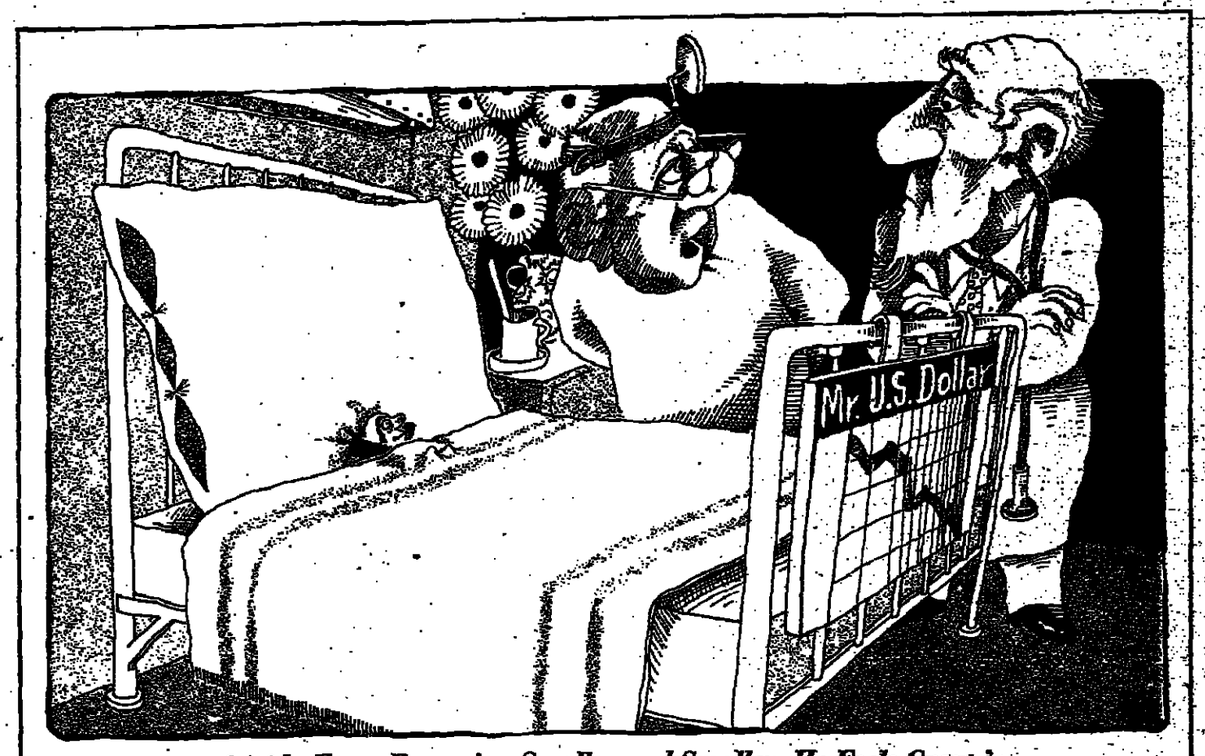
August 8, 1904

CHICAGO — An express train of World's Fair excursionists was held up last week near this city by four highwaymen, fully armed and masked. The passengers in the Pullman cars were commanded to get out of their sleeping berths and hold their hands up. Then the search, despite protestations and the screaming of women, commenced. Meekly and sorrowfully all obeyed the order to surrender valubles, except for two young men, whom the robbers struck with hatchets. Bloodhounds are being used to track the robbers. Great amazement is expressed at the possibility of five Pullman cars being held up on a railway within a short distance of the city.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1929

NEW YORK — W.O. Saunders, Elizabeth City editor, swaggered down Fifth Avenue today clad only in bright-hued pajamas. In his own city he gained the gratification of arrest. Today he was crestfallen. Not a policeman looked his way. He escaped unscathed, except for numerous photographs taken by the ubiquitous newspaper photographers. To be sure, the spectacle of someone being photographed in public drew a crowd that soon burst into giggles. Saunders, the aptly dubbed "pajama prophet," made a statement that failed to impress bystanders. He expressed support for this wear for men's summer fashions and insisted: "This is merely the beginning."



'Aside From Becoming Smaller and Smaller, He Feels Great.'

Food as a Weapon in East-West Affairs

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — As they tell it in Poland each year, four natural catastrophes befall the agriculture of Communist countries. They are spring, summer, fall and winter. And that has never been more true than this year throughout the entire Communist world of Eastern Europe.

The results of a whole series of disastrous climatic quirks are worse than even the most pessimistic forecasts and worse even than the figures produced by the intelligence networks of the United States, whose spy satellites observe grain silos with as much vigilance as those which hide the Soviet ICBMs.

The Soviet harvest this year apparently will reach only 175 million tons — 90 million tons of wheat and 85 million tons of fodder. In other words, the grain output will be 60 million tons less than that of last year and about 50 million tons below the agricultural plan's forecast.

Old Trick

To confirm the seriousness of the situation, Pravda resorted to one of its old tricks: It published an expose of the agricultural crisis in Western Europe. Nevertheless, Eastern Europe will have to turn to the West, Pravda-invented crisis or no, to prevent food from becoming too scarce — which could be very dangerous — or, even worse, a widespread famine.

The Soviet Union already has bought more than 15 million tons of wheat and corn from the United States this year, thereby draining totally the allotment permitted under the Soviet-U.S. agricultural agreements. It has also contracted to buy 2 million tons for the next season, which begins Oct. 1.

Poland officially has let it be known that it intends to buy more than 7.5 million tons of grain from the United States, a million tons more than last year, and Czechoslovakia will double its foreign farm purchases this year and still be far from achieving sufficiency.

No one can doubt that much of this situation is due to inclement weather. And, further, no one can honestly question the validity of the international grain trade. Nevertheless, there remain some questions to be asked on both the economic and the political level.

Agriculture accounts for 20 percent of the Soviet gross national product but absorbs more than 30 percent of the nation's overall investments. Nevertheless, although there have been good and less-good farm years in the 62 years since the revolution, hardly a year has gone by without some serious agricultural problem. Food scarcity, particularly of meat, is more or less a permanent factor in the Soviet Union and in Poland and a cyclical factor in the other Eastern European countries. And this seems to be not directly linked to the collective form of agriculture — notwithstanding its faults — as in the Soviet Union, or the individual type of farming as in Poland.

Heavy Hand

In other words, the fault lies not in the climate or in the system of farming but in the politics. Centralized management under the heavy hand of bureaucracy impedes progress, endangers the future and gives rise to all sorts of economic and social tensions.

Yet Stalin's successors vowed to achieve three goals. The first was to end physical terror, and this they have done by putting a stop to mass executions and deportations. The second goal was to boost the Soviet Union to superpower status on the same military footing as the United States. And this, too, they have more or less succeeded in doing.

The third goal was to increase the standard of living of Soviet citizens, not to a degree comparable to that of the West, but enough to be convincing for the Russians themselves. This they have failed to achieve, and without aid from the West they would not have a ghost of a chance of even coming close.

In this decade, U.S. wheat has saved the Soviet Union from a very serious crisis — not only famine, but probably a political crisis as well.

In 1972 the Kremlin successfully pulled off the "holdup of the century" by buying a quarter of U.S. grain reserves with the help of U.S. subsidies. And in 1976, Moscow bought 26 million tons of grain from the West — 15 percent of the total of its own harvest and almost as much as the total purchased by all the Third World countries together. It was that year that Russian wags dubbed Leonid Brezhnev the best farmer in the world because he sowed in Russia and harvested in Arizona.

And Mr. Brezhnev may even better that record during the 1979-80 season. Following a meeting in London early this month, the United States agreed to raise its grain sales quota to the Soviet Union. Soviet imports of grain in the coming 12 to 18 months may top all previous levels and come close to 30 million to 35 million tons a year, which is believed to be the saturation point of current handling facilities. The bill for such an amount may well exceed $5 billion; the Soviet Union paid roughly $3 billion for its grain imports in 1976.

If U.S. grain, which goes to the aid of the governments of Poland, the Soviet Union and others, can be considered a factor or a stake in detente, in East-West negotiations or in U.S.-Soviet relations, the question therefore arises: should the "food weapon" be used to give a more human face to detente and to curb Soviet expansion in Africa and elsewhere, just as the "petroleum weapon" — wholeheartedly supported by the Kremlin — is used against the West to support Arab policies? In SALT talks and other negotiations, is not a bushel worth a barrel?

The Kremlin and its allies apparently can try to respond in three ways to any U.S. move to use the "hunger weapon." They can try to find food elsewhere. But where? They can try to increase their own production. But how? They can try to cut down domestic consumption. But at what risk?

The Kremlin cannot choose between guns and butter; it is forced to opt for both at the same time. And to have any chance of succeeding, it cannot do without Western help.

Maksim Litvinov, as Soviet deputy foreign minister, said: "Food is a weapon that must be taken into account in U.S.-Soviet relations." He made this declaration in 1921, when the American Relief Administration, headed by Herbert Hoover, was feeding 10 million Russians each day.

One of the leading dissidents in Eastern Europe recalled Litvinov's comments recently. This dissident, who prefers not to be identified, is convinced that the West must link its aid to the East to an increase in human rights in that part of the world.

Naturally, he added, those demands must not be exaggerated. Insisting on a Soviet withdrawal "from all countries that they have illegally occupied" is simply naive and unrealistic. A more probable measure would be to recall the case of several Polish Catholic intellectuals and writers banned from visiting the United States despite an official State Department invitation.

In the East, the dissident went on, "we asked ourselves if Washington could not bring up this contempt for U.S. cultural initiatives the next time Warsaw — which has already received more than a $1 billion in credits over the last two years — negotiates new U.S. credits of $600 million with which to buy U.S. grain next year.

"From Napoleon to Hitler," he said, "the Russians have always used the 'time factor' and 'general winter' to achieve victory. It is time that the West learned this strategy."

©1979, International Herald Tribune

France's Passion for the Auto

By Francois Dupuis

PARIS — The French have been carrying on a love affair with the automobile ever since its origin around the turn of the century. And despite the current oil crisis, the passionate relationship continues unabated.

But the big question here, as in the United States and other industrial nations at this stage of history, is whether France's economy is eventually going to be damaged by its unbridled devotion to the motorcar.

As was demonstrated by the bumper-to-bumper traffic as nearly half the country drove off for its traditional August vacation, neither the high price nor the scarcity of gasoline has diluted the attachment of the French to their automobiles. The spectacle almost resembles that of lemmings inexorably plunging over cliffs to their doom.

Americanized

France's bill for imported petroleum is expected to reach about $20 billion this year, roughly 80 percent more than the sum spent last year. As a consequence, gasoline here now costs more than $2 per gallon.

During the first five months of the year, however, car production has gone up 12 percent, with domestic automobile sales accounting for about half of the increase.

Moreover, the French have gradually become "Americanized" in the sense that they are developing a taste for bigger cars — even though the prices of both gasoline and automobiles here has skyrocketed over the past few years.

Between 1970 and last year, for example, the proportion of small cars bought by the French fell from 32.5 percent to 26 percent of all passenger vehicles sold. In contrast, sales of large automobiles have risen from 14 percent of the market in 1974 to 21.2 percent today.

As it did in the United States two generations ago, the automobile in France has changed since the end of World War II from a luxury to a necessity. The number of cars on the road here has quadrupled from 5 million in 1957 to 20 million today. About 30 percent of French families owned a car in 1960. By 1985, the figure will have climbed to 74 percent, with more than 20 percent of French families possessing two or more automobiles.

According to a recent survey, the car has become a priority item in the French family budget. The survey showed that 34.5 percent of the French are prepared to economize on leisure spending, 17 percent on heating their home and 13.5 percent on clothing. But only 1.5 percent expressed a willingness to curb expenditures on their automobiles.

One of the curious contradictions in all this is that while the government urges the public to practice conservation in order to curtail expensive oil imports, it also encourages consumers to buy cars as a way to sustain the country's economic momentum.

Last March, for example, a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry noted that France's relatively sound performance during the present recession has been due to the growing popularity of the automobile.

While other sectors of the economy have been lagging, the French automobile industry has not ceased to expand within the past five years, until now it employs about 300,000 workers. Car exports are significant in France's trade balance, and various taxes related to automobiles are worth about $18 billion per year to the government treasury.

But in France, as elsewhere, voices are beginning to raise doubts about the virtues of the automobile and its place in the economy.

Some experts have pointed out, for example, that urban families rely on their cars primarily for weekends and vacations. Therefore, they submit, families can save considerable sums by using public transportation, including taxis, and renting automobiles for longer trips.

Specialists also calculate that automobile production, while a stimulus to the economy, imposes hidden costs on the society. They estimate that automobile accidents alone incur losses of between $4 billion and $10 billion per year.

Besides, it is not at all certain that the impressive success of the French automobile industry is going to last, especially in the face of potential competition from U.S. manufacturers.

French automobile firms are aware of the challenge, and they are strenuously striving to turn out more economical cars. Renault, for example, is planning to unveil a 1980 model that consumes 20 percent less fuel than this year's version.

Even so, it seems to me that the fundamental problem of the automobile remains. It was conceived for rural roads, yet it is used essentially today in cities. Thus it is not only a waste of energy, but a drain on the economy as a whole.

The French still adore their automobiles, however, viewing them as symbols of freedom and affluence. Until they see their cars as economic burdens, then, they will continue to sit in traffic jams that ultimately threaten their existence.

Francois Dupuis writes on social issues for Le Nouvel Observateur, a French weekly.

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Letters

Islam's 'Limits'

I reply to an article entitled "The Limits of Islam" by Joseph Kraft (IHT, Dec. 6, 1978) to clear the misconception that Islam is rigid and outmoded and incapable of serving the needs of man in a fast-changing world. The writer feels solicitous for the welfare of the Moslems and advocates reformation in Islam to enable them to catch up with modernity and economic development. However, he gave the answer himself when he quoted Prof. Henry Clement Moor of Michigan, who said: "Islam was born reformed."

To similar apprehension about Islam expressed by Sean MacBride, former secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists, at a conference in Riyadh on March 23, 1972, a member of the Saudi delegation gave the following reply: ". . . For it is written in the Koran: 'We detail our revelation for a people who have knowledge.' It reads also, sometimes 'Thus we display the revelations for people who have sense' and sometimes 'Thus do we expound the revelations for people who reflect.' Hereby the Koran means that according to Islam, religion is that which is in agreement with science, reason, reflection, and that only men of science, men of reason and men of reflection are capable of understanding the Moslem religion . . . "

James Michener, in his article "Islam — The Misunderstood Religion," in the Reader's Digest of May, 1955, wrote: ". . . Many Westerners, accustomed by their history books to believe that Moslems were barbarous infidels, find it difficult to comprehend how profoundly our intellectual life has been influenced by Moslem scholars in the field of science, medicine, mathematics, geography and philosophy. Crusaders who invaded the Holy Land to fight Moslems returned to Europe with new ideas of love, poetry, chivalry, warfare and government. Our concept of what a university should be was deeply modified by Moslem scholars, who perfected the writing of history and brought to Europe much great learning . . . but today [Mohammed's] followers embrace all colors, black men from yellow men from China, men from Malaya, white m Turkey."

Contrast this last with Kraft says: "Islam is li playing an adversary role i al and international politic not lead regions or countri for all the pain involved, versibly embarked on the development."

I leave it to your readers their own conclusions.

SALAHUDDIN AH
Mi
Council of Islamic Ide
Islamabad, Pakistan.

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In the International Edition

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Achievin[g] Equality [in] S. Afric[a]

By Pieter G. Koor[nhof]

JOHANNESBURG — I need anyone from abr[oad] minding me that a society any man, whatever his creed or, is denied human rights i[s] just one. I am fully aware and so is my government.

We are doing something every day. We will not rest cial discrimination has disa[p]pear from our statute books an[d] day life in South Africa.

In saying this I have the s[up]port of my prime minister.

Recently, the Wiehahn C[om]mission recommended, and th[e] African government accep[ted] reaching measures to ensu[re] pay for work of equal va[lue] everybody, nondiscrimina[tion] jobs and facilities, and bla[ck] unionism.

Reforms

At the same time, the Commission suggested swee[ping] forms of our labor system [to] ending racial discriminati[on] improving the day-to-day l[ife] the urban black in South Once again, we are not onl[y] ing to such advice but accordingly.

This brings me to the sin[gle] important issue facing Sout[h] today. It is evident that good intentions to bring equal opportunity in our pa[rt] world will be to no avail u[nless] maintain an economy that [can] tain these developments. no point in talking about e[qual] for equal work and no dis[tinc]tion in jobs unless we have offer and the monies to pay

We realize that we will provide one-quarter of a jobs every year for the years for blacks in Sout[h] alone. In terms of our overa[ll] lation of 20 million, this is mous task — one that we underestimate, unless we have large-scale unempl[oy]poverty and unrest. We k will have to maintain a growth rate to cope with o[ur] ing work force.

Lincoln's Worc

Yet there are some abr[o]maintain that only by bo South Africa could it be fe[a]implement drastic change same militants demand, on hand, better pay for black on the other promote disin[ves]and sanctions! While ou[r] leaders insist that foreign remain in South Afri[ca] expand, these outsiders, pu[t] to speak on behalf of the demand that the United St[ates] other foreign investors with

I am reminded of the v[ery] Abraham Lincoln in 18[6]cannot strengthen the w[eak] weakening the strong, he s[ay]cannot help the poor by de[st]the rich.

In South Africa, the wh[ole] happen to have more privi[le]prosperity than most blac[ks] obvious that where those p[ri]and wealth are earn[ed] deserved, they should ren[der] serve as a means to help o[ur] brethren along the way t[o] success. Where such privil[ege] based on discriminatio[n] should disappear. The soo[ner] better.

Today, about 100,000 B[la]South Africa are employe[d] 350 U.S. corporations doi[ng] ness with us. A much larg[er] ber are, of course, employe[d] sociated industries relying U.S. corporations.

We trust they will remain courage others to follow footsteps, making good while furthering greater p[ro] and equal opportunity for regardless of race, color or

Pieter G. Koornhof, the So[uth] can minister of cooperat[ion] development, is responsible ministering laws controllin[g] He wrote this article for York Times.

هكذا من الاصل

...ti-U.S. Rhetoric, Suspicions ...rive in Managua Despite Aid

Charles A. Krause

...GUA, Aug. 7 (WP) — U.S. efforts to cultivate ...a's new revolutionary gov- ...the guerrilla-backed ad- ...ion has continued to de- "Yankee imperialism" and ...trong anti-U.S. sentiment. ...statements by leaders of ...an junta and of the San- ...National Liberation Front, ...ment in the government ...reflect the antagonism ...Washington that developed ...ore than 40 years of au- ...in rule by the U.S.-sup- ...omoza family.

...the United States main- ...it is trying to start off on ...footing, Nicaragua's new ...ave found it difficult, or at ...xpedient, to accept any ...ublicly.

...istrust expressed by Nicar- ...ficials is not entirely one- ...Western diplomat arriving ...ntly after talks with State ...ent officials quoted one of ...saying, "We're just waiting ...Sandinistas to lift their ...

...andinista daily Barricada, ...the only newspaper pub- ...ere, has shown an increas- ...ency to portray the success ...Nicaraguan revolution as a ...or "U.S. imperialism." In a ...ommentary on the revolu- ...pact on the world and es- ...Latin America, the paper ...to the Organization of ...n States as the "State ...ment's ministry of ..."

...ily foreign news printed in ...a is based on Prensa Lati- ...Cuban wire service that ...terchanges references to ...ted States with such epi- ..."the imperialists" or "the ...ary forces."

...ews conference last week, ...ember Alfonso Robelo ...d to blame the Carter ad- ...tion for a shortfall in inter- ...food aid to Nicaragua, de- ...fact that the United States ...ided more emergency relief ...other country. He charged ...shington had not lived up ...omises to provide substan- ...ntities of emergency food, ...: "I cannot help but think ...due to political considera- ...

...told by reporters that, ac- ...to the Nicaraguan Red ...he United States had given ...ua more food and medicine ...y other country. Mr. Ro- ...d he was not aware of the ...ss figures.

...cada, which has promptly ...d shipments of food and ...teams from Cuba, Mexico, Chile, West Germany and other countries, waited a week before mentioning that U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo had returned to Nicaragua with a planeload of emergency supplies sent as a gift from President Carter. In an interview last week, Lea Guido de Lopez, the revolutionary government's minister of social welfare, failed to mention the United States among the donors of emergency aid. When reminded of Mr. Carter's symbolic planeload, which included a large shipment of cooking oil, she replied: "Oh, yes. But we have nothing to cook in the oil."

Although the new government has largely tried to calm U.S. fears that it would actively support other revolutions in Central America, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said last week that the junta "probably would not" stop Nicaraguan volunteers from fighting with guerrilla groups active in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Mr. Borge added, however, that Nicaragua wanted good relations with its Central American neighbors. His comments came during welcoming ceremonies here for Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who arrived during the weekend for a short fact-finding trip.

U.S. diplomats here are known to be concerned about the anti-U.S. statements by government officials and the press. If the criticism of U.S. aid efforts continues, an official said during the weekend, "they're going to put us out of business."

So far, U.S. emergency assistance is continuing at ever higher levels. Chartered planes fly in every day from the United States. Land convoys are arriving from neighboring Costa Rica and Honduras, and a ship loaded with 1,000 tons of food and medicine sent by Washington was scheduled to arrive today.

Still, the attacks continue, sometimes based on misunderstanding. In its Friday issue, Barricada accused the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Voice of America of lying about the situation here to encourage a counterrevolution. What the networks had done was report a Washington news conference in which Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., a longtime supporter of deposed President Anastasio Somoza, and several former Nicaraguan National Guard officers claimed that the Sandinistas had executed thousands of Gen. Somoza's defeated and imprisoned soldiers.

There has been no substantiation of the charge and the Sandinistas have been credited with humane treatment of their prisoners. "What is the objective?" the newspaper asked. "It is obvious: to soften the people psychologically in order to prepare the ground to justify any type of counterrevolutionary activity."

U.S. Pesticide Suspected Of Being a Cancer Cause

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — A team of California researchers has found that Toxaphene, the nation's most heavily used insecticide, causes genetic abnormalities in bacteria that indicate it may also be a cause of cancer in humans.

The researchers reported in the latest issue of Science magazine that they produced mutagenic effects in salmonella bacteria with Toxaphene. In May, the same team reported that a number of tests indicated that such mutagenic effects could cause cancer in humans.

The federally funded tests are expected to play an important role this fall when the Environmental Protection Agency decides whether to ban Toxaphene. More than 100 million pounds of the pesticide are used annually in the United States, primarily on cotton, food crops and livestock.

The EPA has been studying Toxaphene since the National Cancer Institute conducted tests three years ago that showed the insecticide produced cancers in laboratory animals.

EPA officials said yesterday that the NCI tests were not sufficient to determine whether Toxaphene is a human carcinogen since they contained some procedural flaws. The officials said the California evidence would weigh heavily in the agency's decision.

That ruling is likely to be made by November, said EPA assistant administrator Steven Jellinek. He said the EPA was anticipating a major battle by farm groups and pesticide producers over any attempt to pull the chemical compound off the market. Toxaphene accounts for nearly one-fifth of all pesticide used in the United States, according to the agriculture industry.

Associated Press

TRAFFIC SHAKES — The traffic around the Colosseum may shortly be forbidden. Rome authorities have drafted a plan to close off some parts of the city to commercial traffic after engineers said motor vehicle vibrations threaten the stability of some ancient monuments.

Pioneer in Lifesaving Methods

Soviet Doctor Works to 'Reverse' Death

By Seth Mydans

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP) — A Soviet doctor who has spent the last 40 years bringing dying people back to life says that most people die before their time because of human "mechanical breakdowns" that could be repaired.

Vladimir Negovsky said that the normal human lifespan should be about 150 years and that medical lifesaving techniques are bringing nearer the possibility of reaching this goal.

Dr. Negovsky, head of the Laboratory of Reanimatology in Moscow, is the world's acknowledged pioneer in the new science of "reanimation," employing a battery of medical techniques to rescue dying persons. His laboratory, founded in 1936, has led in finding ways to prolong the period of "clinical death" when a person whose heart has stopped can be revived.

Dr. Negovsky said that he has learned to prolong this critical period from the average 5 or 6 minutes to 10 or 15 minutes and expects to lengthen this to two or three hours by lowering the temperature of the body.

With this additional time, Dr. Negovsky uses measures including artificial respiration, heart massage, electric shock, drugs, and treatment against hypothermia [subnormal temperature of the body] and hypoxia [a deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues] in an attempt to prevent death, which he says "is not a moment but a process, a natural process."

His laboratory has drawn visiting physicians from other nations, where reanimation, although it usually is not called that, is being studied. Dr. Negovsky has persuaded the Soviet medical establishment to set up about 200 "reanimation wards," equip large cities with emergency "reanimobiles" and train doctors in his techniques.

He said that thousands of persons were alive today who would not have survived accidents or hospital complications without his techniques. "And I am convinced that with the further penetration of the essence of death many tens of thousands of people will remain alive in our time who otherwise would have died."

Soviet scientists "recognize that a new medical specialty has been created," Dr. Negovsky wrote last year in the journal Problems of Philosophy.

Like other researchers, Dr. Negovsky reports that many of his patients experience a sensation of "afterlife" during the period that they are clinically dead. But he insists that these experiences have nothing to do with religion but are mirages, "the productions of a sick brain."

Some of his patients have reported seeing dark tunnels with a deity awaiting them. They have the sensation of floating out of their bodies and seeing themselves lying below. Dr. Negovsky said, "When a person dies, his brain dies bit by bit, and some sort of imaginations occur, some sort of dusky, fantastic, unreal suppositions. . . This is typical of all sorts of brain malfunctions. This happens not during the time of death but during the time of dying or in the time of coming back to life. What the patient sees is not in the nether world but in this world."

More common than these visions, Dr. Negovsky said, is the sensation of a restful sleep. "You ask a person, 'What did you see in the other world?' And he says, 'I slept through my death. I slept through it.'"

Dr. Negovsky wrote, "Today we know that clinical death is that intermediate state through which life ends and death occurs — a reversible death, it is neither life nor death but a state of transition from life to irreversible death. It has been established through numerous investigations that the organism's vital functions do not fade out simultaneously: The first to cease is the functioning of the cerebral cortex, then the functions of the stem portions fade out, then respiration, cardiac activity and other vital functions."

He said, "People say a person died of loss of blood. In the eyes of reanimators this is a crime. A person cannot die of loss of blood. To save such a person is not complicated. The first steps in our understanding have been taken. Our studies show that death is not so mysterious as we had thought. Death is a biological phenomenon just like many other biological phenomena. You can study it in detail and learn how to reverse the process. Biological studies show that a man should live about 150 years. But along the way something breaks down. Something stops working. And death sets in."

Higher Incomes, Better Jobs

College Graduates Do Get Ahead, U.S. Study Shows

By Dena Kleiman

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — "If you want to get ahead, get an education."

For generations, that maxim has gone unchallenged. But in recent years, as college graduates have had an increasingly difficult time finding jobs of their choice, the value of post-secondary education has come under question. A growing number of people have asked if college is worth the time, money and effort.

In a new study entitled "Who Gets Ahead?" scheduled for publication Aug. 25, Christopher Jencks, a sociologist and educational researcher, replies that college appears to matter a great deal — as long as one gets a degree. And a high school diploma without subsequent college seems to be less useful than is generally thought.

"College graduates end up in substantially higher-status occupations than high school graduates," the study states.

In his study, which analyzes the relationship between personal characteristics and economic success among U.S. men aged 25 to 64, Mr. Jencks emphasizes that there is no one factor that accounts for success. Still, he concludes, a college education may provide numerous advantages.

At the very least, a college diploma may be a "signal" to an employer that a job applicant has desirable qualities as a future employee. In addition, a college graduate may be designated earlier for training and promotion opportunities and therefore be slated for greater financial gain in the future.

While college is a valuable asset to almost everyone, Mr. Jencks said, it is of particular value to nonwhites and the sons of farmers. Yet at the same time, the study concludes that a high school diploma makes little difference to a person's long-run earning potential.

According to the study, completion of high school accounted for a 15 to 25 percent future earnings advantage over those who did not complete high school, while college offered a 49 percent advantage.

"Unless high school attendance is followed by a college education, the study states, "its economic value appears quite modest."

In his study, Mr. Jencks concludes that those who attend "selective colleges" earn 28 percent more than men who graduated from "nonselective" schools. But the earnings differences between men from colleges classified as "selective," "highly selective," and "very highly selective" were found to be statistically insignificant.

Some critics have already taken issue with the scope of Mr. Jencks's new study because it excludes women and because most of its data from five national surveys and selected samples was collected prior to 1974.

"The time gap is particularly serious," Daniel Yankelovich, a pollster, said in last month's issue of Psychology Today. "Even after this excellent and thorough study, we must assume that the present state of the investigative art does not yet tell us why some people achieve success while others do not."

Nagasaki Bomb: Deaths Continue

NAGASAKI, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — The atomic bomb, which destroyed this city 34 years ago tomorrow, killed 106 persons more last year with nuclear explosion-related diseases, according to a report issued today.

The report, by the Japanese Red Cross Hospital for A-Bomb Victims here said that 67 of the patients who died in the year ending last month succumbed to cancer while 22 died of cardiovascular diseases.

The director of the hospital said that last year's toll was 23 more than the preceding year and the highest figure for the last five years. It is estimated that between 39,000 and 74,000 persons were killed when the bomb exploded in 1945.

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BMW Review.
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...MW's financial year 1978 was highlighted by continued ...th and record earnings. This achievement was a direct ...lt of the Company's streamlined concept for its highly ...essful model range. More than 320,000 cars and around ...00 motorcycles were sold around the world.
...MW was again able to strengthen its market position ...at home and abroad, with a substantial 14% increase in ...all exports, which account for 51% of total sales. In the ...BMW achieved record sales delivering 17% more cars ...in 1977. In 1978/79, three new sales subsidiaries were ...ed to the Company's global network in Australia, Austria, ...the Netherlands.

...cylinder range in great demand

...oduction of the new generation of six-cylinder engines ...increased considerably and accounted for 61% of all ...M cars sold in 1978 as against 30% the previous year. ...t the same time, the 7-series luxury sedans captured a ...dly growing number of quality-conscious buyers.

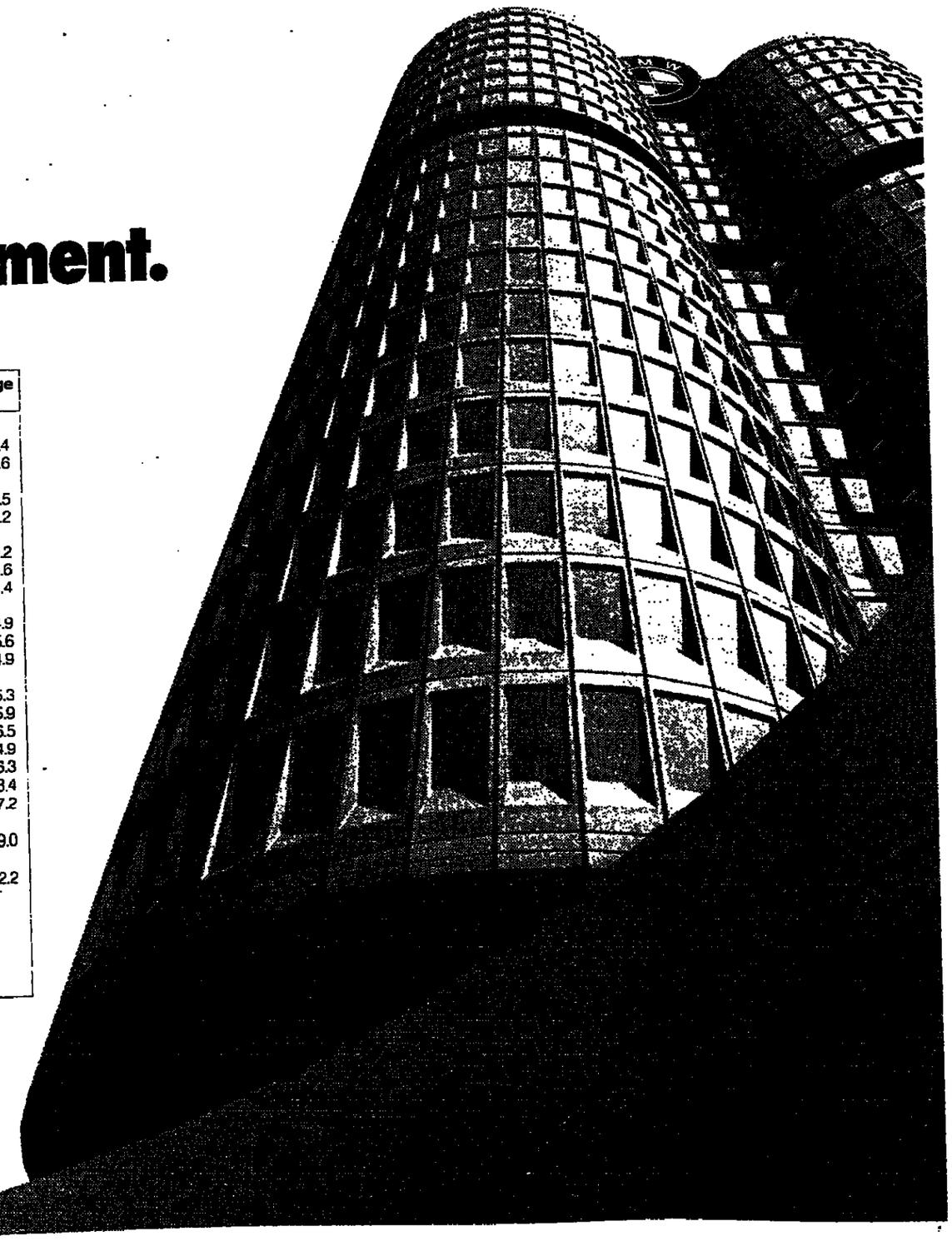
...earch and Development

...uring 1978 BMW announced the Turbo-diesel engine ...the ETA unit, both advanced designs with fuel economy ...paramount objective. New braking systems, including ...ABS (anti-blocking system) are part of BMW's ongoing ...rts to set new standards in safety and performance. ...otor-sports BMW recorded new successes in both touring ...Formula 2 racing. The entire model range benefits from ...experience gained testing under these extreme ...ditions.

...look 1979

...emand during the first half of 1979 remained buoyant, ...uring full utilization of production capacity for the rest ...e year. The high order backlog positions BMW for solid ...wth in the foreseeable future.
...n view of mounting economic and energy supply un- ...ainties, BMW continues to gear its investment program ...greatest possible flexibility to be able to adjust to future ...ket fluctuations.

Comparative Annual Figures		1978	1977	Change %
Sales				
BMW AG	DM mill.	5,959.2	4,993.0	+19.4
BMW Group	DM mill.	6,557.1	5,530.5	+18.6
Output				
Cars	units	320,853	290,236	+10.5
Motorcycles	units	29,580	31,515	− 6.2
Car sales				
Domestic	units	157,065	143,774	+ 9.2
Foreign	units	164,131	144,486	+13.6
Total	units	321,196	288,260	+11.4
Motorcycle sales				
Domestic	units	8,329	6,668	+24.9
Foreign	units	18,263	24,563	−25.6
Total	units	26,592	31,231	−14.9
Personnel				
BMW AG		35,171	33,398	+ 5.3
BMW Group		39,817	37,581	+ 5.9
Personnel expenditures	DM mill.	1,439.2	1,350.8	+ 6.5
Balance sheet total	DM mill.	2,938.4	2,557.1	+14.9
Common stock	DM mill.	500.0	396.0	+26.3
Net worth	DM mill.	1,011.3	787.5	+28.4
Fixed assets	DM mill.	1,450.9	1,353.4	+ 7.2
Investment in tangible fixed assets	DM mill.	304.9	335.1	− 9.0
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	DM mill.	249.6	222.5	+12.2
Net income	DM mill.	150.6	125.3	
Dividend	DM mill.	80.6	65.3	
per share of DM 50 nominal value	DM	9.00	9.00	
	%	18	18	



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Films in Paris

'Love and Bullets, Charlie' Runs Out of Ammunition

By Thomas QuinnCurtiss

PARIS, Aug. 7 (IHT) — "**Love and Bullets, Charlie**" (due at the George V and the Marignan in English Aug. 14) hints that Hollywood writers are loafing on the job. Its exposition, plot maneuvering and exchanges compose a museum of carbon copies. Its characters, one and all, have been recruited from pigeonholes and display the mechanical precision of the Rockettes, and its action is so reminiscent that any movie patron can predict what will happen soon after it gets under way.

It is a veritable old home week of tattered tosh returned to roost in a ten-twenty-thirty Bowery melodrama complete with gun play and dynamite explosions. The California literati are apparently spending too much time in their swimming pools. The moment to sound the bugle has come. If this lolling about continues the French imitations of archaic U.S. gangster films will overtake the American imitations.

Such an obvious and decrepit script throws the entire burden on its interpreters. Fortunately, they have broad histrionic shoulders and succeed in galvanizing the worn stencils into some semblance of probability. Charles Bronson, before he became a regulation movie tough, had stage training, acting, for example, in Strindberg's "The Great Highway." He has a strong screen face, but evidently presents a casting problem for he is inevitably given the same role. He was best in his break from routine when he played, with force and wry humor, an avenger of hoodlum violence in Michael Winner's "Death Wish," a film superior to the general run in its presentation of a topical social problem.

Here he is a police lieutenant of the Phoenix criminal bureau assigned to protect from assassination a star witness in an investigation of underworld operations. The girl has been whisked to Switzerland by her gangster lover, a vice lord who in her absence is persuaded that it would be sagacious to bump her off. That the exiled mistress and the pursuing policeman are destined to fall in love is clear as soon as they have been introduced.

Jill Ireland is called upon to be the hounded foolish floozy, the standard dumb blonde of a million movies. The author has left the part exactly as he found it and has shirked lighting the girl's idle prattle with any amusing flippancy. Miss Ireland must individualize it herself and supplies what comedy and pathos it has in final form. She should have gone further and doctored her dialogue.

Rod Steiger makes a manly effort to squeeze something from his stock part, but it is uphill work and he betrays strain. As a latter-day Al Capone, he has fewer opportunities than Miss Ireland and shows less invention, contributing only a speech hesitancy and a moronic gape while going through the motions of the time-ridden role.

* * *

In contrast to this sample of inept, careless moviemaking, wobbling uncertainly on a weak, imitative script, consider "**The Women**" (being revived at the Olympic Entrepot in English). "The Women" is certainly not a great film, although it is great fun, and in addition to its entertaining abilities it provides a lesson in intelligent and fruitful collaboration.

It is brightened by the presence of many old favorites — Joan Crawford, Paulette Goddard, Mary Boland, Rosalind Russell and Norma Shearer — but it does not demand that they do all the work. Its screenplay, adapted by Anita Loos from Clare Boothe Luce's play, had a dazzling sparkle before the star company was assembled. George Cukor engineered its traffic so that each of its scenes has not only point but point of view. Mrs. Luce's savage indictment of her sex is, true enough, somewhat exaggerated, straying into caricature more than once, but it is satire designed to draw loud laughter and it continues to do after three decades. It is not recommended that "The Women" be remade — God forbid — or that its arch style serve moderns as a model, but they would benefit by studying the shrewd synthesis that resulted in a suave and satisfying motion picture.

* * *

A genre of "mystic" movie is popular these days and "**Bermuda Depth**" (at the Napoleon in English) belongs to that category. Underwater photography is inevitably fascinating and the camera work here is handsome and imaginative. The script is a delirious fable, half fairy tale, half ghost story, through which flit a heroine with phosphorescent eyes, a sort of mermaid without tail mounted not on the traditional dolphin but on a gigantic turtle; a boy with hallucinations, and skeptical oceanologists probing the deep and odd specimens of sea monsters. Those relishing the eerie on the screen should be delighted.

Bronson and Ireland in "Love and Bullets, Charlie."

Dance

A Low-Key 'Swan Lake' By Canadian Company

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Aug. 7 (IHT) — In spite of all the frills of a gala occasion, with Princess Margaret as guest of honor, lavish floral decorations in the foyers, and ticket prices to benefit the Royal Opera House Development Fund, the National Ballet of Canada's opening last night of a week's visit to London was a low-keyed performance of "Swan Lake."

Their first appearance at Covent Garden is something of a homecoming for Alexander Grant, who was appointed artistic director of the Canadian company in 1976 after more than 20 years as an outstanding dancer with the Royal Ballet here. It is hoped that his influence will be seen in the rest of the week's repertory, which includes Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardee" and a triple-bill of short ballets.

The Canadian "Swan Lake" is an older production by Erik Bruhn, which was seen here on the company's last visit, in 1972, when they appeared at a different theater. Not the least of its virtues are the two transformations, after the first act and before the last, which achieve in seconds what it takes the Royal Ballet's own version a couple of 30-minute intermissions to bring about.

Prince at Center

Otherwise the Bruhn production is distinctive for putting the prince at the center of the fable, instead of the ballerina, and ringing him about with all-female forces. As well as a mother, a mistress and various aspiring brides, even Odette-Odile is controlled by a bat-winged black queen as the villainess of the piece, looking rather too reminiscent of Snow White's wicked stepmother in Desmond Heeley's decidedly Disneyish designs.

To put across the implications of this, however, needs stronger, more pointed dancing than was apparent on this occasion. Karen Kain sustained a lovely flow of movement and style as the bewitched Odette, and added some crisper touches for Odile, but she projected no more depth of feeling or personality than she did in the same role seven years ago. Frank Augustyn as the prince showed an accomplished technique but hardly more than a two-dimensional character.

The rest of the dancing looked simply under-powered for the nature of the ballet, whether among the solo dancers or the corps de ballet. This impression was reinforced by the lethargic pace of the musical performance conducted by George Crum, which drained much of the spirit from the music as well as the dancing. He was presumably measuring it to the way the company has been schooled to perform this work, but the result does less than credit to what should be the most dramatic of classic ballets.

Letter From Venice

Florian Still Piazza San Marco Favorite of Venetia

By Naomi Barry

VENICE (IHT) — During the Austrian time, the occupiers met at Quadri and the Venetians gathered at Florian. A century and a half later, lines are still drawn between the two historic cafes of the Piazza San Marco. These days Quadri is running 100 percent tourist while Florian maintains its core of Venetians.

"It is the window of the world, the most beautiful *caffe* on earth," said Attilio Cavallaro, 45, director of the Florian, brimming with pride at this peak of his 30-year-career in bars and coffee bars on the *laguna*.

Venetians speak of Cavallaro with approval. He has strengthened the standards of their adored institution. The waiters in immaculate starched jackets hark back to an era of courteous service. It is polished like a museum with a zealous board of trustees. The Venetians feel good here and the visitors feel the satisfaction of a dream that did not disappoint.

"I am only the guardian," Cavallaro said in his office, with its half-moon window looking toward the Palazzo of the Procuratie and the Clock Tower.

The Florian — of 18th-century sumptuousness — is a suite of narrow drawing rooms under the south arcades of the piazza, the outdoor salon of all Venetians. It is aswim with luxurious nostalgia — mirrors, gilded moldings, allegories painted on glass panels, red velvet banquettes, small pedestal tables with marble tops. In the sunshine seasons, chairs and tables in serried ranks move out onto the piazza.

In the sea of mass tourism, this *caffe* holds fast. Each morning in the first salon at the left, an elderly gentleman sips his coffee from a glass in a silvered holder and reads his Gazzettino. He has slipped straight out of a portrait by Longhi, the Venetian Hogarth. Later in the day at the Bar Americano, a Cavallaro innovation, the very young and breathtaking exchange *pettegolezzo* in the slurpy singsong dialect of the Veneto.

Light snacks are always available — eggs, toast, ham, finger rolls, three-decker club sandwiches called *tramezzini*. Cavallaro wants to transform one of the drawing rooms into a restaurant featuring Venetian dishes.

A Coppa Florian is a mountain of ice cream, 300 grams a portion peaked with whipped cream. A hundred and thirty *quintali* (13,000 kilos) of ice creams are served a year, all of it Florian production. The evening musicians, play from April 14 to Oct. 20, their repertory 70 percent classical and 30 percent folklore like "La Biondina nella Gondoletta." Cavallaro tries to get the best musicians available in Vivaldi's town. Across the piazza, Quadri's orchestra counterpoints with predominantly popular airs.

A number of the foreign customers look as if they made a special trip to express love over a Florian *cappuccino*. The setting has been favored by painters of all nationalities, including Kees van D who sat around a lot betwee and 1918.

Caffe Florian in World War I days as seen by Kees van Dongen.

* * *

Venice has stopped talking sinking. As a pedestrian to suddenly seems more futur past. Socialist Mayor Mario — an *appassionato* of Venic reanimating the city through customs.

After the lapse of nearly a ry, Carnival was reintroduce year with open-air fairs, n balls, and school children i tumes made by their mother some sensational borrowings the wardrobes of the 18th-c Teatro La Fenice. Next year, ises the return of the great mache dove, to be dropped the campanile spreading o over the Piazza San Marco.

To compensate for the pau gardens, Rigo is establishing petition for flowering bal Planned is a revival of roug tumble games between the s (the six neighborhoods of th for a money purse — shinn slippery poles; fist fights a bridges, loser into the cana source material is Belli's pa of Venetian amusements Querini Stampaglia.

High on Rigo's list is the e agement of Venetian p songs.

"Our tradition is richer Naples," the mayor said.

"At last a mayor with ideas," commented Giulia Camerino, the tall and han Venetian who is the force l the international firm of Rob Camerino.

Guiliana's architect son l cently bought a second-han dola to pole himself. The 40t old boatyard Tramontin & has in the first half of 1979 a built and delivered four go compared to three in all of

Waverley Root

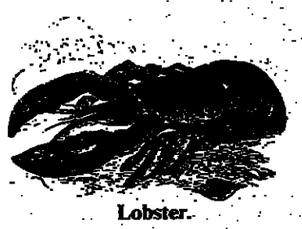
A Loving Look at the Lobster and the Langoust

PARIS — Flaubert, who never finished collecting the material for a projected Dictionnaire des Idees Recues (Dictionary of Widespread Popular Errors?), listed one definition as: "Spiny lobster: female of the lobster."

This might be excusable in English, where the same word appears in the name of both crustaceans, but it is difficult to understand it in French, where lobster is *homard* and spiny lobster *langouste*. Yet I find that even French gastronomic writers do not always seem to realize that they are dealing with two different animals. I suspect that this is because the majority of French gastronomic books are written in the north and the majority of spiny lobsters are taken in the south.

If lobsters read books, the spiny lobster would know that it is supposed to be present from the southern coast of England all the way down the Atlantic coast of Europe as well as in the Mediterranean and on the African coast, in the warmer waters it prefers. Being illiterate, spiny lobsters neglect the northern part of this range, and the human inhabitants of these coasts, who may well be better educated, are not particularly conscious of their presence either. The English are so unaware of the existence of the spiny lobster in their waters that they call it the Cape lobster (when they are not seriously underestimating it by calling it a crawfish); the cape they have in mind is the Cape of Good Hope.

On the French coast, spiny lobsters may have been more plentiful in earlier times than they are now, but I cannot remember ever encountering spiny lobsters in Brittany, or even on the Ile de Re (at the level of La Rochelle), a place I happen to know very well, which is the farthest point north reached by warm-water fish ordinarily found only in the Mediterranean or in African waters. (Conversely, though the books locate lobsters in the Mediterranean, I do not recall ever having eaten any there, though it appears that they are of excellent quality in Turkey, where the water is colder; as a general rule, lobsters improve in flavor where the water they inhabit is colder, spiny lobsters where the water is warmer).



Lobster.

In the United States, similarly, the spiny lobster, according to the books, should be found as far north as Cape Cod (its southern side, I presume) but I have never come across one there. It begins to turn up in North Carolina, is found in the Gulf of Mexico, and also in the warmer waters of the Pacific Coast, from Santa Barbara, Calif., south.

A Matter of Claws

At first sight the principal differences between these two crustaceans seems to be that the lobster has two large claws and the spiny lobster none (the latter making up for the lack of claw meat by a more capacious tail, and the fact that the lobster is rather neatly put together) and that the spiny lobster, with its long antennae and its straggling feet, looks as if it were not yet completely packed. Its insect-like appearance accounts for the derivation of *langouste*, its French name, from the Latin *locusta*, locust. Indeed, when Corneille referred to the desert diet of St. John, locusts and honey, he used the word *langouste*, which in his time had not yet become attached exclusively to the spiny lobster. This crustacean is also known in the United States as the rock lobster; if you want to determine whether "spiny" or "rock" is the better description, just pick one up in an ungloved hand.

European and American spiny lobsters are not quite the same. The species that runs from North Carolina around the tip of Florida and along the Gulf Coast is *Palinurus argus*, that of California is *Palinurus interruptus*. The Mediterranean spiny lobster is *Palinurus elephas* or *Palinurus vulgaris*, but there is at least one other larger (but less tasty) species, *Palinurus mauritanicus*, called the royal spiny lobster by the French, found off the coast of West Africa, which I suspect may also be the *langosta mora* of Spain and the *ustice* of the upper Adriatic. The term is translated in Italian-French dictionaries as *homard*, but most authorities say there are no *homards* in the Adriatic.

Spiny lobsters vary greatly in color — red or even brick red off Brittany when you can find any there; red or reddish brown, with white and yellow spots, in the Mediterranean; a marbled green down the West African coast as far as Mauritania; midnight blue south of that (but the deep-water spiny lobsters of the Canaries are rose-colored); and red off the Cape of Good Hope. They are light red off Florida, dark blue in the Caribbean, and brown off Brazil, where they caused the "lobster war" between France and Brazil when Breton fishermen began taking them in large quantities from the Brazilian continental shelf, whose spiny lobsters are less flavorful than those of France, but more plentiful.

Spiny lobsters are a greenish brown off Ceylon. It may be that some of the differences between spiny lobsters of different habitats depend on the food available in each. Moroccan spiny lobsters are sometimes brought to France and kept in cages in Breton waters to improve their flavor before they are sold.

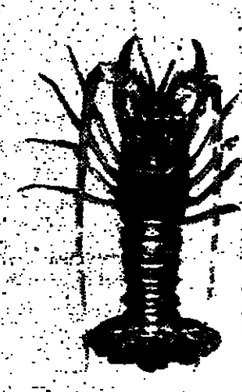
Cold, With Mayonnaise

The ancients do not seem to have been much impressed by the spiny lobster, whose compact white flesh is nevertheless a superb taste treat; I prefer it cold, with mayonnaise. There is little reference to this crustacean in ancient writings, though Athenaeus did write that large shrimp were preferred to spiny lobsters. Nevertheless a dining room floor uncovered in Pompeii is a mosaic representing all kinds of fish, with a large representation of a spiny lobster in the center.

Mediterranean indifference has persisted to this day in Corsica, where I once spent a month in a hotel whose dining-room windows looked over a sea full of spiny lobsters, but if I wanted one I had to order it a day in advance, and a boy was dispatched by bus to buy one in Bastia, 63 miles away.

The French mainland was already more appreciative in 1393, when "Le Menagier de Paris" called the *langouste* alternatively giant crawfish, sea crawfish and spiny sea lobster, and opined that in Lent "the flesh of the spiny sea lobster is good instead of mea contemporary Dictionnaire cademie des Gastronomes that its "fine flesh, compa form, white as a camelia ar cate as an almond, has a flav pronounced than that of it — the *homard*, of course.

Most persons who discu respective tastes seem to pre ster to spiny lobster, a com that in my opinion make sense. The two tastes are di each should be appreciated own merits, and there is n for rating them on grounds riority or superiority.



Langouste (spiny lobs

Brain Food

We need not take with en iousness the comment of Ja Coquet, gastronomic writer Figaro: "There are two cat of spiny lobster: that of fir which comes from rocky b and the limp spiny lobster seems to have issued from th of Salvador Dali. The latter erally found at gala banquet

I have been told what is to be a Cajun legend that how the Acadians, when th expelled from Canada and Louisiana, were followed b friends, the spiny lobsters, rived so thin after their lor ney that they become crawfi slight flaw in this story is th have never been any spiny l in Canada, and another there has never been any both crawfish and spiny lob Louisiana — no lack for anans, that is.

The American South di fish enough spiny lobsters to them to the rest of the States and neither do the bean islands, which cannot l with their own demand — n in Jamaica, where half of th fisbermen specialize in spi ster. There is one except Cuba, which has the larges lobster fishing industry in America, and exports large ties, but not, at the moment United States, for reason pendent of the will of the lot

This obliges Americans back on frozen South Afric ster tails, which is the only which the spiny lobster is kn the majority of Americans (ons, for that matter), who million pounds of them though they are obtainabl fresher state at home.

"I suspect that the popul America of frozen South lobster tails," wrote Calvin "can be accounted for b being so easy to eat — th other logical explanation ber Americans, for some reason tracted to the taste of un papier-mache if it is price enough."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Wednesday, August 8, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

…nd Falls …2.21; …l Gains

…'s Sentiment …ed on Sterling

…, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — …l nearly three cents to… …oreign exchange market …a decided turn against …t gold recouped more …of yesterday's loss. The …l little changed.

…which only two weeks …d a four-year high, has …ecently, dealers said, in …of an accelerating in… …in Britain and a deterio… …external trade.

…of the big New York …become bearish about …one dealer at a leading …ere said. Sterling today …cent to $2.2120 — its …since July 9 — from …sterday, mainly due to …sales. The pound also …in terms of the Conti… …ncies and the yen.

…of England has largely …rom intervening in the …month, allowing mar… …e to push its currency …contrast, U.K. reserve …July last week indicated …K. authorities had been …l seller of sterling in or… …its ascent.

…naround in sentiment …pound came about two …traders said, when it …a four-year high of …nce then, the pound has …rcent against the dollar …cent.

…king has been largely to …the pound's slippage, …ed. "The rise had been …and people decided to …was left of their profits," …said.

…also pointed to worries …ain's rate of retail price …esterday's news of a 2¼ …e in wholesale prices in …as a pointer for the mar… …U.K. experts see the an… …of inflation reaching 18 …the third quarter of this …ared with the latest fig… …percent.

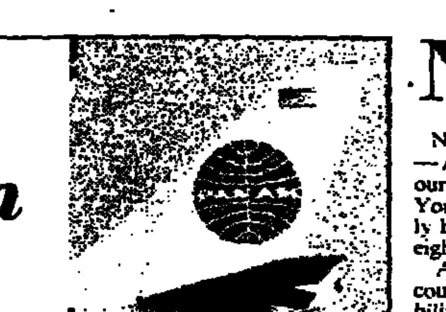
…r. dealers said that re… …ements, both up and …e been somewhat exag… …ecause trading has been …ting the holidays.

…osed up $2.50 an ounce …rday at $284-284.50 after …ive rally. There was no …son for the sharp gains, …l. They noted the market …le and prices fluctuated …reaction to yesterday's …

…re, the dollar ended at …utsche marks compared …DM, at 1.6555 Swiss …vn from 1.6577, at 4.2492 …ncs against 4.2507 francs …6.48 yen versus 216.45 …

Problems Expected

National-Pan Am Flying United



By Robert E. Dallos and Tom Redburn

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 — Now that Pan American World Airways has apparently won its fight to take over National Airlines, many industry observers as well as government officials and travelers are wondering: what kind of airline will result from the merger; what will it mean to the U.S. aviation industry and how will it effect the apparent winner and loser.

Pan Am has always maintained that its major reason for wanting to purchase another carrier was to acquire a domestic route system that would feed its overseas flights. Although the recent deregulation of the industry would have allowed Pan Am to start domestic service, Pan Am executive Bruce Cunningham said that would have taken too long, five to eight years, and would have cost too much, between $1.2 billion and $1.3 billion.

But some industry analysts believe that Pan Am may be paying too high a price to fulfill its decades-old dream.

"Pan Am is really stretching to come up with the money for National," said Michael Derchin, an airline analyst for Oppenhiemer. "The payments on the money they borrowed exceed National's earnings. Unless Pan Am is willing to sell off some of National's DC-10s to liquidate some of the debt, the deal may prove simply more costly than it's worth. It's possible that is what they intend to do or it's possible that they have been blinded to National's real value to them by their eagerness to enter the domestic market."

According to Mr. Derchin, the merger will not quickly produce the single integrated airline that Pan Am wants. Instead, because of Pan Am's and National's different fleets, Pan Am will be forced to operate its foreign operations and its new domestic operations as separate carriers.

Rather than the non-stop flights that most passengers prefer, the merger will leave Pan Am with mostly connecting service that would require a change of planes between its foreign and domestic fights.

Pan Am disagrees, insisting that it has no intention of selling any of National's planes and that the two airlines are "complementary." "All in all," the airline insists, "National will make an ideal partner for Pan Am."

Pan Am's own internal studies in August of last year, however, valued National's stock at $18 a share as an investment, contending that the "synergistic" advantages of a merger would make the stock worth another $26.28 a share for a value of $44.76 per share to Pan Am. Yet under pressure from a competing Eastern offer, Pan Am was forced to raise its own bid of $41 a share to $50 to get National's management backing.

Stake Raised

Earlier, before Texas International Airlines started its frantic bid for National, Pan Am had anticipated that it wouldn't have to pay more than $25 per share of National stock. TI last week sold or optioned its interest to Pan Am.

Thus Pan Am now owns or has options to buy 75.9 percent, or 6.5 million, of National's common costing an average $44 each.

"I think the Pan Am purchase of National stock and the proposed takeover is mostly a defensive measure," said Michael Armellino, airline analyst at Goldman, Sachs. "I don't think this is a case where Pan Am's earning power is going to be dramatically increased from where it is today. But if it isn't successful in acquiring National, Pan Am may be hard-pressed over the next couple of years to preserve its existing earning power."

Another analyst, who declined to be identified, contends that the merged company will be provided with some very important challenges including the "tough aggressive competitors such as Eastern, Delta and Continental, all of whom are entrenched in their respective markets."

Another problem for Pan Am, he notes, is the almost certain loss of National's Miami-London route as specified under the CAB directive giving Pan Am tentative approval to take over National. For the year ending March 31, National's operating profit on the Atlantic, he said, was $9.5 million, the predominant portion earned on the London route.

But Pan Am would be entering the domestic industry amid deregulation, which enables carriers to get fare increases fairly quickly and encourages them to experiment with fare-cutting approaches to stimulate traffic.

And the airlines are not going to be receiving many new aircraft for the next few years, which means that industry seating capacity will be tight. This should produce quite high and profitable load factors.

As for Eastern's bid, Pan Am officials feel that since the CAB rejected the Western-Continental merger on anti-competitive grounds, "that applies to any Eastern-National merger in spades."

The CAB's hearings will open on the Eastern proposal next month. If it rejects Eastern's bid to acquire National, that's the end of the game.

If on the other hand, Eastern gets an affirmative nod, both Eastern and Pan Am applications will go to the White House, where whatever the CAB does would probably be ratified.

If Eastern should pass these hurdles, a 48-hours, maximum five-round bidding auction would take place to see who gets the prize. Eastern must bid higher than Pan Am to win while Pan Am would get National by simply matching an Eastern bid.

New Horizons

Analysts maintain that Eastern might indeed be prepared to outbid Pan Am and they say the airline would not have too much trouble borrowing the money from its bankers using the National fleet as collateral. But if the offer is ridiculously high, these analysts say, even Pan Am would have to step aside.

How high Eastern would go in its quest for Pan Am might never be known. But "we are prepared to bid, that's all I'm going to tell the world," said Charles Simons, Eastern vice chairman.

If Eastern does not get the go-ahead from the CAB, "we will find out who else wants to have a fight with us," chortles Mr. Simons. "We are constantly looking for other (merger) alternatives."

• Los Angeles Times

NYSE Prices Gain Sharply

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — A broad-based rally led by glamour and blue chip issues sent New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher in the heaviest trading in eight weeks.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the dollar's recent stability and hopes the recession will ease upward pressure on interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 11.26 to 859.81 and advances led declines 1,152 to 405 as turnover surged to 45.41 million shares — the heaviest since June 12 — from 27.19 million yesterday.

Wall Street analysts noted that late yesterday the Federal Reserve reported that growth in consumer debt slowed sharply in June, indicating a reduction in consumer credit purchases. Consumer spending has been a major prop under the economy for months. They said that and other signs of economic slowing, such as layoffs in the auto and steel industry, raised hopes the recession will ease upward pressure on interest rates.

Analysts said much of the today gain was technical with the Dow index showing signs of breaking out of its recent tight trading range. The Dow industrial average has not closed above 860 since April 26 and closed just below that today after reaching 861 at one point.

Among the glamours and blue chips, volume leader International Business Machines rose 1¼ to 70½. Boeing 1⅜, Du Pont 1⅜ to 43⅝. Exxon ¼ to 54, ex-dividend, and General Motors, which declared a regular dividend after the close, 1⅞ to 59⅝.

Honeywell climbed 2½ to 74, Control Data 1½ to 45¼. Digital Equipment, which reported improved fiscal fourth quarter profits, 2⅛ to 58¾. Raytheon one to 56, Eastman Kodak 1⅛ to 55⅝ and Teledyne 3¼ to 146½.

Sun Co. jumped 3⅞ to 64½, ex-dividend. Helmerich and Payne more than doubled its stake in Sun to about one percent.

The improved market aided brokerage shares. E.F. Hutton added ⅞ to 19⅛, Merrill Lynch ⅝ to 20⅛, Bache Group ⅛ to 10⅞. Paine Webber ¾ to 10⅛ and Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette ⅝ to 4⅞.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Dillingham to 15 cents. Dover, which also split its stock 2-for-1, to 43 cents, G. Heileman Brewing, which also declared a 50-percent extra stock dividend, to 25 cents, Hershey Foods to 35 cents, Kay Corp. to 15 cents, Kirsch Co. to 33 cents and Western Company of North America, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to eight cents.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher with the index at 199.43, up 0.24.

U.S. Steelmakers Facing Uncertain Second Half

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — While U.S. steel makers finished the first half on a strong note, the boom is over and industry executives and analysts are trying to figure out what impact the developing recession will have on the industry in the second half.

Overall, first-half shipments totaled about 53 million tons, the operating rates at the big mills were generally above 90 percent and profits rose sharply compared with 1978 results. But there is a wide variety of opinion about the prospects for the current half.

Much of the uncertainty is reflected in the wide range of predictions for total 1979 steel shipments. With seven months of production and shipments already behind them, and orders flowing in for the fourth quarter, one would expect executives and analysts to be in closer agreement on this year's performance. And despite mounting evidence that the nation is in the midst of a recession, most forecasts remain close to what they were at the beginning of the year when the economy appeared healthy.

Inland Steel is at the upper range with a prediction that industry shipments could total 102 million tons. U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel are not far behind at about 100 million tons. But Armco's chief economist Paul Harmon foresees total shipments running at 98.8 million tons in the best of circumstances and cautions that inventory liquidations by customers could further reduce the shipment level. Both Charles Bradford, an analyst at Merrill Lynch and David Healy, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert, are predicting shipments of about 98 million tons.

Auto Slump

The uncertainty in part reflects concern about the direction the automobile industry will take for the rest of the year. Automakers use about 20 percent of the nation's steel output and lagging auto sales already are affecting the steel industry. Sheldon Arnot, a Bethlehem Steel vice president, said the drop in the steel industry's operating rate below 90 percent a few weeks ago reflects to some extent order cancellations and order delays by the auto sector.

Another uncertainty plaguing steelmakers is the inflow of steel from abroad. Although the shortage psychology that prompted a surge of steel imports in May and June has disappeared as the economy slides downward, there is an increasing gap between higher domestic list prices for steel and static trigger prices for imported steel. Trigger prices are set by the government to detect imported steel that may be selling at unfairly low prices. The wider that disparity, the more likely that steel users will order foreign-made steel.

The brightest spot in the current outlook for steel is in capital spending, where a spokesman for U.S. Steel said the company sees continuing strength. Capital spending usually lags behind a downturn in consumer spending and the U.S. Steel spokesman pointed to major buildings under way in San Francisco, Houston and New York, as well as to heavy orders for agricultural equipment and railroad cars and tracks as evidence of sustained demand for heavy steel.

Another encouraging factor for steelmen in the current economic slowdown is that steel users apparently have not built big inventories that they will have to liquidate. "There's been some inventory built," Mr. Arnot said, "and there will be some drawdown in the second half and on into the first half of 1980." But he said steel users have had ample warning of the impending slowdown and have kept a close eye on inventory levels.

Thus, Mr. Arnot predicted that 1979 could be the steel industry's third best year, lagging behind only 1973's 111.4 million tons of shipments and 1974's 109.4 million tons.

General Motors Sets $1.15 Quarter Payout

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — General Motors' directors voted a third quarter dividend of $1.15, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 16, the company said today.

The $1.15 matches the regular amount paid in the second quarter. However, a 50-cent-a-share special dividend was also declared in the second quarter, raising the total payout to $1.65. Prior to the second quarter, GM's regular payout rate was $1 a share.

AT&T Loses Bid to Block Payment To Iran, Says it Will Appeal Rule

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 — American Bell International, an American Telephone & Telegraph unit, said today it would appeal a federal district court decision made yesterday to not issue an injunction blocking a $30.2-million payment to the Tehran government.

American Bell International had gone to Federal Court in an attempt to nullify a letter of credit issued on behalf of the company by Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

American Bell signed a $280-million contract in July, 1978, to build a domestic and international communications system for the government of deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. A $38.8-million down payment was made by Iran with a provision that its return could be demanded at any time. To back up the contract, AT&T had Manufacturers Hanover issue the letter of credit, essentially a performance bond.

Last Wednesday, the company was notified that the contract had been cancelled and the Bank of Iran was demanding the return of $30.2 million of its down payment. An $8.6 million deduction was made for services rendered, Iran said.

American Bell sought to keep Manufacturers Hanover from paying off on grounds that the new Islamic government would not honor contracts signed with the old regime and made an unjustified demand for the funds.

But the court ruled: "One who reaps the rewards of commercial arrangements must also accept their burdens. One such burden in this case, voluntarily accepted by Bell, was the risk that demand might be made without cause. . ."

Professionals Racing Against Productivity Stopwatch

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. companies are beginning to attempt to measure the productivity of their high-salaried employes — lawyers, accountants, engineers and the like — but attempts to study, and improve, their productivity are meeting considerable resistance.

White-collar workers often bristle at the suggestion that their output can be measured or graded, for one thing. And it is not easy to do it right. President Carter's recent attempt to "grade" his staff with "report cards" is cited by specialists as an example of what not to do. "The object is to measure how well they're doing without offending," one expert says.

White collar productivity is of such interest because their ranks swelled 27 percent between 1968 and 1977 while blue-collar employment rose only 9.8 percent. The result, says Ervin Schoenblum, a management consultant at Peat, Marwick, is that refining the productivity of the blue-collar worker while ignoring the white-collar worker is a misdirected effort.

According to Leon Skan, an associate director of the Illinois Institute of Technology's Manufacturing Productivity Center, hundreds of companies are undertaking such productivity efforts.

High inflation in recent years is largely blamed on declining productivity in private business, which fell to an average annual growth rate of 1.6 percent between 1973 and 1978 from 2.1 percent for 1965-73. Moreover, in the first quarter this year, productivity fell at a 2.8-percent annual pace and at a 3.8-percent rate in the second quarter. The emphasis on white-collar productivity may help reverse that trend.

Still, companies are finding it pretty rough to improve output per hour worked. They have to know first what their upper-echelon employees are actually producing. Much analysis has been done over the past five years on the more-routine white-collar types such as bank tellers and department-store clerks. But when it comes to scientists and lawyers. Many companies must break new ground.

Bank of America, in tackling the problem, "had to sit down with their (white-collar) employees, look at them one by one, and ask what is their mission in this organization," says vice president Joseph Nevin.

His staff recently went into the lending office in San Francisco, for instance, and identified seven different activities of a lending officer. They then tried to determine such things as the number of loans closed, the number of loans that became problems and the new accounts generated for other parts of the bank.

That effort is being duplicated throughout the bank. Within a year, Mr. Nevin says, the bank should have enough information to start making productivity comparisons, and then to test actions that may increase productivity.

A law firm in Chicago has taken a similar approach. "We've looked at the dozen or so types of cases we handle, and then tried to rank them according to their degree of difficulty," a lawyer in the firm says. The firm uses the rankings to better judge the productivity of its lawyers, see what cases they are most adept at handling, and thereby use the lawyers more efficiently. "It has been a big help in keeping down the increase in our staff size," the lawyer says.

Of course, some things just can not be measured. The thousands of scientists at Hughes Aircraft are examples. "We probed that area and saw that we couldn't possibly measure it with a number," says Robert Ranftal, director of engineering-design management. But, he adds, "That shouldn't be a hang-up, and isn't any excuse for not improving productivity."

Mr. Ranftal came up with dozens of measurements to evaluate the company's scientists. These ranged from the backlog of problems and the number of errors in their work to the "degree of professionalism in getting the work done." All that is needed, he says, "is a rough feel that things are going up or down," and a good manager should be able to use those measures for such an evaluation.

Mediocre Managers

Finding a qualified manager can be a stumbling block, however, especially in organizations that have usually stressed technical training in managers. In banks, for example, "the supervisors are mediocre," says George Morvis, president of Financial Shares Corp., a bank consulting concern. He says that banks hire managers based on "names and technical expertise, but they have to add another dimension: dealing with people."

Another potential pitfall if they come up with the wrong measurement, the whole plan can backfire. "If you start counting the wrong things, people will pump out what you measure, even if it isn't beneficial to the company," Mr. Schoenblum warns.

But the biggest obstacle to measuring white-collar workers is the workers themselves. "When you use the word 'productivity' around a banker, he says 'Not Applicable,'" says Edward Bottum, a vice president at Continental Illinois.

Coordination

Indeed, a lawyer at the Chicago law firm that ranks its lawyers' productivity says he is "insulted" when one of the partners tells him he seems to be spending more time than necessary on a specific case.

Carl Thor, a vice president at the American Productivity Center Inc., contends that the problem often can be traced to the approach taken by the measurers. "One mistake people get into is they adopt a productivity banner, and then dust off their stopwatches and start measuring," he says. "But these people are college graduates, and they aren't going to put up with it." Instead, he says, the employees have to work with the measurers, determining the correct output, and going over results with them.

This approach can be a boon to employee motivation because "people who are measured know what's expected of them," says Jewell Westerman, a vice president at Hendrick & Co., a management consulting firm.

"They need feedback," he says. But he and others add that such an approach can only be successful if the efforts start at the highest level of a company, and if management is committed to it over a long term.

…News and Notes—

…profits are forecast by …sche Landesbank be… …shrinking earnings on …income. In an interim …report, the the bank …ating earnings were 205 …Deutsche marks, down …cent from 266 million …e year-earlier period. At …time, WestLB's net as… …13 percent to 86.9 bil… …l. Business volume in… …y 10.7 percent to 122.8 …M. However, the 545 …M net surplus on inter… …commission earnings in the first six months was some 5½ percent lower than in the corresponding 1978 period, it notes.

* * *

The Australian government will sell its half share of the Ranger uranium project, Acting Prime Minister Douglas Anthony says the shares will be offered at a minimum price of $Aus.240 million ($271.2 million) — the amount the government is at present committed to spend to develop the Ranger project. Under a 1972 arrangement between the government and the Ranger partners — Peko Wallsend and EZ Industries — the government agreed to provide 72½ percent of the finance for the development of the Ranger deposit in return for a 50-percent equity in the project.

* * *

Technip, France's state-controlled and largest engineering firm, plans to create a new company specializing in exporting food and agriculture technology, company sources say. The bulk of Technip's 1.6 billion francs (about $376 million) in sales last year came from designing and building processing plants in the oil, petrochemical, pharmaceutical, nuclear, cement and glass fields. The new company will expand its beverage, sugar and fruit-processing plant interests, mainly in Africa. The sources say the company hopes it will eventually account for 25 percent or more of sales compared to the less that 5 percent currently. The sources say an announcement of the plan is expected in late September or early October.

…ompany …eports

…venue, Profits in Millions …ncies, unless otherwise indicated

…States

…umbia Gas System

	1979	1978
…..	1,530.	1,420.
…..	107.40	97.69
…..	3.30	3.01
	1979	1978
…..	2,560.	2,390.
…..	137.78	133.03
…..	4.23	3.01

…ontinental Airlines

	1977	1978
…..	240.60	188.20
…..	11.64	9.25
…..	0.77	0.62
	1979	1978
…..	444.60	363.50
…..	7.10	32.64
…..	0.47	2.21

Emerson Electric

	1979	1978
…..	692.20	576.70
…..	53.02	45.59
…..	0.88	0.77
	1979	1978
…..	1,920.	1,670.
…..	150.63	130.48
…..	2.53	2.21

Tesoro Petroleum

	1977	1978
…..	878.20	367.00
…..	14.75	7.52
…..	1.00	0.42
	1977	1978
…..	1,700.	972.90
…..	34.52	26.26
…..	2.21	1.55

Times Mirror

	1979	1978
…..	450.00	408.00
…..	38.51	36.37
…..	1.14	1.05
	1979	1978
…..	792.50	713.00
…..	66.81	63.28
e…..	1.97	1.82

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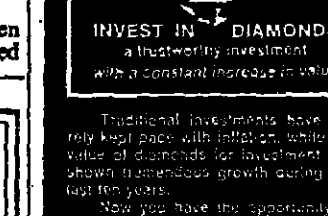

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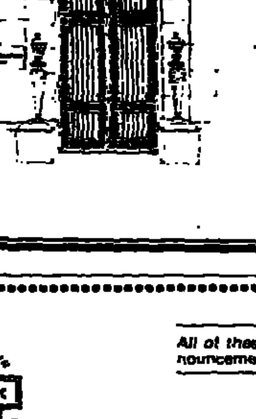

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August, 1979

WORLD BANK

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29½	ACF	2.24	6.2	7	315	36¼	36	36⅜	+ ½
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	6.9	7	184	18	17⅞	17⅞	
32⅞	13	AM Intl	.28	1.7	6	100	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	APL	1	9.8		34	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	33⅝	ARA	1.64	4.5	7	228	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ¾
31⅞	21⅞	ASA	1.40	5.6		173	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	4	88	11⅛	11	11	
39⅝	17	AVX	.50	1.3	12	223	u40¼	38	39½	+1¾
39¾	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.8	13	358	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
23¼	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.2	5	11	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	.9	7	85	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
13	10¼	AdaEx	1.28e	10.		32	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	6	26	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34¼	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.4	5	1339	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+ ¾
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.5	5	160	26½	25	26½	+1¼
4	2	Aileen				27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
35⅝	23⅝	AirPrd	.60	1.8	11	306	34⅝	33⅝	34	
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	5.5	9	55	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
15	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.7	6	455	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
9⅝	7¼	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
95	78	AlaP pf	9	11.		z600	81	80½	81	—1
111	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z20	100	100	100	
86¼	71⅞	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z110	75	74	74	
16⅞	13⅝	Alagsco	1.40	8.9	9	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.7	22	222	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
45⅝	23½	Albany	1	2.5	10	16	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.7	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
46¼	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.9	8	24	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ¾
38½	30⅛	AlcanA	2	6.0	4	339	33½	33¼	33½	
31⅞	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.8	6	35	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
9⅞	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.8	5	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
30	18½	AllgCp	1	3.2	9	141	u31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+1⅛
28⅝	25⅝	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
15	6½	AlgAir			5	537	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	8.2		9	23	22⅝	23	+ ¾
23⅝	13⅝	AlgLud	1.28	5.5	5	151	23⅝	23	23¼	
38⅞	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.7		15	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	9.8		71	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	156	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.4	7	101	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	11	89	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅞
41¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.4	8	620	37	36⅞	37	+ ¾
13⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.2	7	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	10¼	AlldPd	.60	3.8	12	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.4	6	82	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	4.9	6	465	36⅞	36	36½	+ ¾
16½	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.2	9	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.9	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
56¼	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.5	4	837	51⅝	50¾	51⅝	+ ¼
22¼	13¼	AmlSug	1	4.8	8	9	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	36½	Amax	s1.80	4.6	8	652	39	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
55¼	39⅝	Amax pf	3	5.7		19	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
26⅛	14	Amcord	1.40	5.3	7	194	u26½	25⅝	26⅛	
25¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.8	5	32	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
48⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.5	5	1383	40	38⅝	39½	+1
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	4.0		31	87¼	84½	86¼	+2¾
19⅝	10⅛	AmAir	.40	3.1	2	1677	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¾
9¼	4	AmAir wt				436	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
22⅝	18¼	AAir pf	2.18	11.		31	19⅞	19	19⅝	
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	8.5	6	21	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	45½	ABrnds	5	7.5	7	353	u67	65¾	66¼	+ ¾
31½	22½	ABrd	pf1.70	5.4		1	u31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
33½	30⅞	ABrd	pf2.75	8.3		18	33½	33¼	33¼	
34½	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	7.7		453	u35	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
45⅞	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	2.7	8	2071	45¼	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅜
20½	13¼	ABldM	.70	4.8	7	16	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.2	6	235	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	19¾	ACan	pf1.75	8.4		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
6¼	2⅜	ACentry				110	u 6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.1	8	510	26¼	25½	26¼	+1
14½	8⅝	AmDistl				449	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
36	19⅝	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	89	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
24½	19⅞	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	878	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	27¼	AmExp	1.80	4.9	8	1156	36½	34⅝	36½	+1¾
15⅝	8⅝	AFamil	.60b	4.3	6	178	14	13⅞	13⅞	
23⅞	19	AGlBd	2e	9.2		45	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
20	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.3		6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	AGnlns	1	2.9	5	1075	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
43	29	AGln	pf1.80	4.2		92	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	3.3	9	x8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
22¼	12	AmHoist	1	5.3	6	186	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
32½	24¼	AHome	1.50	5.2	12	x1656	29⅛	28⅝	29	+1
33⅞	23⅞	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	400	31	30	30½	+ ½
13⅞	7⅛	AmInvt	.40	3.7	7	72	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.5	10	106	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	651	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.2	8	130	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	24⅛	ASLFl	n.40a	2.0	6	126	u30⅛	29⅞	30	+1⅛
16½	10¼	AShip	.80a	5.0	52	43	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	39	AStand	3	5.7	7	196	u53⅝	51⅞	53	+1⅝
9⅞	6	ASterll	.32	3.7	10	425	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
30⅞	23½	AmStr	.80	2.7	4	544	30	28⅞	29⅞	+1
29¼	26	AmStr wi				11	u29½	29	29½	+ ½
59½	58⅜	AmStr pf wi				1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
64⅝	56⅝	ATT	5	8.7	7	3303	57⅝	57⅛	57½	+ ⅜
67⅞	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.6		20	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	43⅞	ATT pf	3.64	7.8		202	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
50⅝	44⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.8		101	47⅝	47½	47⅝	
14½	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.3	5	62	u14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅜
18	14⅝	AWat	pf1.43	7.9		z450	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
13⅞	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z260	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12	AWa	5pf1.25	11.		z100	11¼	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15½	Ameron	1	5.0	6	6	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.2	5	16	12⅝	12½	12½	
41⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.6	10	53	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	
22⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.4	5	51	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.0	12	497	37½	37	37½	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅛	Ampco	.60	2.9	7	80	u21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¾
19⅝	10⅞	Ampex	.05e	.3	10	269	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
6½	2⅞	AmrepCp			9	207	u 6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ½
23⅞	14½	Amstar	1.35	7.1	8	167	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
7⅛	6⅛	Amst pf	.68	9.9		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	529	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
19¼	14¼	Analog s			15	32	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
18⅝	16	Anchor	s1.20	7.1	5	140	17⅛	17	17	
26	18½	AnClay	1.12	5.4	7	18	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5⅝	Angelica	.34	5.4	6	40	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17	8½	Anixter	.40	2.3	8	101	u17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26⅝	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.7	10	83	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
89	74⅝	ApPw	pf8.12	11.		z280	81¼	76	77	—1
22½	7½	ApldDig			8	171	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
49⅝	18½	ApldDig pf	1	5.1		6	19½	19½	19½	
11½	5⅝	ApplMg			8	45	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
26⅞	17½	Arcata	1.12	4.5	7	25	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
34¼	28⅝	Arcat pf	2	6.1		1	33	33	33	— ¼
30½	25	Arcat	pf2.16	7.1		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	17¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	13	223	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
11¾	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.4	12	14	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	ArizPS	2	10.	7	658	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	6.4	20	11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.0	10	61	44⅞	43⅝	44½	+ ½
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty				328	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Armada			9	10	8⅝	7⅞	8	
23⅞	17	Armco	1.50	6.5	5	361	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
30¼	25⅞	Arm pf	2.10	7.0		114	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	6.1	8	303	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.7	5	16	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.9	7	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.9	6	79	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.0	4	83	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		21	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	1	4.9	4	522	20⅝	20	20⅝	
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.1	6	x546	39⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ⅜
21⅞	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.0	7	100	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.3	4	32	19	18⅝	19	
23⅝	17½	AtCyEl	1.74	9.3	8	56	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
69¼	49⅝	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	8	1394	65⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	9.1		z110	41½	41	41	—1
82	58⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.6		13	77½	76¾	77½	+1¼
20½	9½	AtlasCp				309	15⅝	14½	14½	— ¾
36¼	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.8	16	34	35	34⅝	34⅝	
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.1	3	603	24⅝	23½	23⅝	
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	6.9		12	61¼	60½	60½	+1½
19½	12⅝	Avery	.52	2.9	8	26	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.80	3.9	7	393	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.6	12	1146	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
65⅝	12⅝	BAV Liq	52e			13	13	13	13	
3	1⅝	BT Mtg				30	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Bache	.40a	3.7	6	286	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	27	Bakrint	.60	1.3	15	621	46½	45⅝	46½	+1
32⅝	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.7	7	43	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	28⅝	BldU pf	2.06	4.3		5	u48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	5.7	6	30	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
48⅝	31½	BallyMf	s.10	.2	29	1562	41⅞	40	40⅛	—1
27⅞	21½	BaltGE	2.44	10.	7	1683	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
52⅝	45	Balt	pfB4.50	9.6		z60	48	47	47	+ ½
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.9	6	28	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
17¾	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.3	10	380	u18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.3	5	195	26½	25⅝	26½	+1½
42½	25	BanP pf	2	5.6		28	35⅝	35	35⅝	+1⅜
38	30⅝	BkNY	2.44a	6.9	5	70	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	6.7	5	22	15¼	15⅛	15⅝	
29⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	4.4	8	1488	u30¼	29⅝	30	+ ½
46½	32⅞	BankTr	3	6.5	6	301	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.1		6	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf4.22	8.8		22	48½	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	8	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
39⅞	21¼	Barber	1.60	4.2	9	13	37⅞	37½	37⅞	
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR	.36	2.6	11	402	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	BarnGp	s.80	3.8	6	16	u21	20½	20⅞	
19	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.4	11	76	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	3.7	8	242	47¼	45⅞	46½	+ ¾
49⅝	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	15	819	46⅝	45	45⅞	+1¼
7¼	2⅝	BayColP			76	188	7	6⅝	6⅞	
22⅝	18⅝	BaySIG	2	9.0	7	17	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅞	BaykClg	.48	3.9	7	11	u12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92	2.9	10	169	32	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅞
28¼	20⅝	BeatFd	1.20	5.2	9	952	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
58½	43⅝	Beat pf	3.38	7.2		92	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅞
26½	20	Beckm	.28	1.1	17	33	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
39⅝	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.4	11	327	34⅞	34	34⅜	+ ½
31½	20	Beech	1	3.4	9	508	29⅝	29	29⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Beker			14	197	9⅝	8¾	9	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.1	9	122	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
28	19¼	Belden	1.60	5.7	5	17	u28¼	28	28	+ ¼
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.7	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅛	14⅛	BellHow	.96	5.3	13	39	18¼	17⅞	18	
9⅝	5½	Bellnd	.20a	2.4	5	139	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	18⅛	BelCd	g s1.52			195	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.9	6	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	523	39¼	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	21⅝	BenfCp	2	7.0	7	162	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30	9.6		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50	9.9		z150	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
5⅝	2½	BenglB			8	70	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	BerkeyP			13	96	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	644	27½	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
36½	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	6.9	3	652	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	BigThr	.80	1.9	15	374	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ¼
21	14½	Binney	.88	4.4	9	48	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
36⅛	17⅛	BlsFSL	1.20	3.4	7	32	35⅞	35	35⅛	+ ½
23⅞	15½	BlackDr	.68	2.9	12	746	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
22½	19⅛	BlairJn s	1	4.5	7	76	u22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ½
19⅝	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.3	7	243	u20⅞	20	20⅞	+1⅝
26	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.5	8	945	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.7	6	411	u28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28	2.3	7	283	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	BobbieBr			4	31	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
45⅞	37⅝	Boeing s	1	2.2	8	3429	u46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+1⅛
37	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.0	7	683	u37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
30⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.2	6	107	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.1	5	141	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Bormns	.15e	2.4	4	42	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	49	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z60	81	81	81	—1
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	11.		13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE	pr1.46	11.		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Braniff	.44	3.6	7	1184	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
46⅝	20⅝	BraunC	.80	1.9	13	36	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.3	9	60	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ½
40	30½	BristM	1.44	4.1	11	673	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
45½	25½	BristM pf	2	5.2		17	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	16½	BritPet	.53e	2.0	8	846	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.9	9	34	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	8.6	7	40	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅝	14⅝	BwnSh	1	4.9	5	22	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅜
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.1	4	43	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.4	5	46	24½	24	24⅝	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.3	9	367	13⅝	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.7	5	496	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.4		423	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ¼
38	20	BrushW	2	5.3	7	40	u38⅝	37⅝	38	+ ¼
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.0	8	432	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
6½	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	10.		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36½	22	BufFo	1.80	5.2	7	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
16⅝	10	Bundy	1	6.8	6	89	15¼	14⅝	14¾	
21	17⅝	BunkrH	1.90	10.		8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.6	7	295	23⅞	22¼	23⅝	+ ¼
29¾	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.2		4	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¼
22⅞	16¼	Burlind	1.40	8.5	6	494	17⅞	16½	16½	
60¾	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.8	5	1169	59⅝	58	59⅝	+2⅛
7½	6⅝	BrlNo	pf.55	7.7		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
56	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.3		42	53½	52½	53½	+1
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e	1.7		275	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	17	1203	71⅛	69⅝	70⅝	+ ⅞
24⅞	14	Butlrln	s.80	3.4	8	272	23⅞	23	23½	+ ¼
15¼	6⅞	Buttes			63	40	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.7	8	914	56	55¼	55⅝	+ ½
11⅝	4⅝	CCI			4	332	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	10	CI Rlty	.20e	.7	29	35	29¾	29¼	29¾	
55½	29	CIT	2.60	6.0	6	928	43⅝	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	1.9	26	41	12½	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	1646	14	13⅝	13⅞	
19⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.8		1141	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.2		23	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.5	8	279	55	54½	54½	
17½	14¼	CP Nat	1.44	10.	15	7	16¼	16	16	
23⅞	14⅝	CTS	.80	3.5	9	270	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
45¼	26⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.2	7	290	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	7¾	Cadence			8	148	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
36⅛	18⅝	Caesars s			63	5824	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
28½	13	Callhn	.50b	3.0	9	112	17¼	16⅝	16½	— ⅜
6	2⅝	CamerB			10	29	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
20⅝	17	CmRL	g s.50			170	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
38	31⅝	CamSp	1.76	5.4	8	73	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
28¾	19⅝	CampT	1.08	5.0	8	231	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
29¾	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e			1094	28½	27⅝	28½	+1
16⅝	9	CanalR	.64	4.3	19	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
24¾	18½	CanMil	n1.16	5.1	7	16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
47¾	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	11	1164	44¼	43⅝	44	+1
26½	18⅝	CapHold	.92	3.9	8	382	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+1⅛
5¾	3¼	Caring	g.07e			36	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	4.2	6	18	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.2		z220	55	54½	54½	+ ¼
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.2	6	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	2.08	10.	7	271	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
29¾	24⅝	CarP	pf2.67	10.		3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
31	22⅝	CarTec	1.60	5.8	6	102	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ¾
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.98e	8.3		19	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	6.0	5	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
20⅝	13¾	CartHw	1.10	6.2	7	60	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	CartHw pf	2	6.6		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.2	9	85	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.67r	6.6	7	73	u10⅝	10	10⅛	
23½	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	4.7	9	234	17	16½	17	+ ½
65	52⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.6	8	1072	58¼	57½	58¼	+1
15¾	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.6	4	23	13¼	13	13	
48¼	38½	Celanse	3.20	6.9	5	95	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	
50½	44¼	Celan	pf4.50	9.3		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1
8⅝	3	Cenco			7	82	5⅛	4⅞	5	
28⅝	14¼	Centex	.25	.9	11	443	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅜
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.5	6	3078	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
22	18	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	18	19¾	19½	19½	
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	7	39	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
48⅝	42	CnlLt	pf4.50	10.		z130	44	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
29⅞	26	CnlLt	pf2.87	11.		z40	27½	27½	27½	
28¼	24	CnlLt	pf2.62	10.		z500	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS	1.36	9.8	7	94	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.9	7	239	34½	34	34¼	— ¼
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	10.	7	43	14¾	14½	14½	
16¼	11⅞	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	59	13⅛	12⅞	13	
27⅛	23	CenTel	1.84	6.8	8	384	u27¼	26⅝	27	
51¾	19⅝	CentrDat	1b	2.0	18	383	51	50	50¾	+ ¾
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.58	6.8	7	68	u 8⅝	8½	8½	
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.3	10	71	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
22	15¼	CessAir	.80	4.0	7	614	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
26¼	19	Chmpln	1.24	5.0	5	257	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19¾	Chml	pf1.20	4.9		2	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp	.80	6.7	8	324	12⅛	11⅞	12	
44⅝	4	ChartCo	.36		7	469	32⅛	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
40	1	ChartCo wt				353	29½	28⅝	28½	+ ⅜
37⅝	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	6.6	5	43	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	+ ¼
10½	7¾	ChasFd	.74e	7.1		38	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	5.6	6	2315	u43⅝	42¼	43	+ ⅞
81	72	ChasM	pf6.75	8.8		2	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
92⅛	81	ChasM	pf7.60	8.8		58	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	5.0	4	338	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.2	6	120	44	43¼	44	+1
24¼	20⅛	ChNY	pf1.87	8.3		17	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
51¾	31	ChesVa	1.50	3.4	11	20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
26⅞	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.4	10	373	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅞
32¼	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	7.1	5	548	u32½	31¼	32½	+1½
65¼	45½	ChiBrI	2a	3.2	13	315	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ½
19⅝	5¼	ChiMlw			15	56	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
52½	21	ChiMlw pf				39	27	26¼	27	+ ½
32½	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.7	7	39	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull				25	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			9	182	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	4¼	Chrisin	.40e	4.8	5	18	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.3	5	139	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
86	62½	Chroma pf5		6.2		3	81	78⅝	81	+1
13	7⅝	Chrysler	.20i			1464	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	Chrys wt				131	3	2⅞	2⅞	
23½	14⅝	Chrys	pf2.75	18.		x547	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.68	2.3	11	275	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
31¼	27⅝	CinBell	2.52	8.5	5	4	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	8	214	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
57⅞	47¼	CinG pf	4.75	9.2		z80	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ¼
88½	75	CinG pf	7.44	9.2		z50	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
108⅝	98½	CinG pf	9.52	9.2		z140	104	102⅝	104	+1⅞
23¼	18⅝	CinMil s	.73	3.3	8	24	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
29½	22⅝	Citicrp	1.30	5.2	6	2395	25⅝	24½	25	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
73⅜	48	CitiesSv	3.60	5.2	11	300	69¾	68⅛	69¾	+1¾
2½	1	CitzSoRl				59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	12½	Cityinv	1.20	6.5	4	836	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Cityinv wt				81	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	21	Cityin pf	2	7.0		109	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	31¾	ClarkE	2	5.1	5	207	39½	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.7	6	182	26	25½	25½	— ¼
34¾	25⅝	ClvClf	1.40	4.0	10	107	u35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	9	349	18⅛	18	18	
86¾	71	ClvEl	pf7.40	9.9		z1690	76⅝	73¼	74½	+1¼
13¼	7	Clevepk	.68	5.5	26	149	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.1	7	278	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	CluettPe	.60	5.6	6	122	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.1		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
16⅛	5½	Coachm	.30t		26	65	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
28¾	12⅝	CstlGs	.40	1.4	7	964	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
28⅝	17¼	CstSG	pf1.83	6.6		19	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14	CstSG	pf1.19	4.3		6	27⅝	27⅝	27½	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	CocaBtl	.44	6.6	9	249	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	CocaCl	1.96	4.9	12	1447	40	39	40	+ ¾
23	19½	CldwBk	s.80	3.7	8	28	21½	21	21½	+ ½
16⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	6.4	5	2	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
21½	15⅝	ColgPal	1.08	6.6	7	712	16½	16¼	16⅝	
46½	40	ColgP	pf3.50	8.8		z710	40	40	40	
13⅝	8⅝	CollAik	.72	7.7	5	192	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.28	1.7	8	167	16⅝	16	16⅛	
37	19	ColPen	1.48	5.6	6	366	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
46½	30½	Coltlnd	2.50	5.3	6	234	u47½	46	47⅜	+1¼
36½	25½	Colt pf	1.60	4.4		8	36½	36½	36½	
99½	65½	Colt pf	4.25	4.2		1	u100½	100½	100½	+1½
31	25⅝	ColGas	2.44	8.1	8	138	30⅝	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
60½	54¼	ColGs	pf5.42	9.9		3	56½	56	56½	
59	54	ColGs	pf5.48	9.6		7	57	57	57	— ½
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.80e	3.1	5	366	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
26⅝	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.3	11	89	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.3		2	26	26	26	+ ⅜
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.4	9	102	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	— ½
17	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.0		132	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	280	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
21	17⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.8		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
22⅝	18¾	CwE pf	1.90	9.8		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅞	CwE pf	2	9.7		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31	25⅞	CwE pf	2.87	10.		151	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	86	CwE pf	8.40	9.5		76	88⅝	87	88⅝	+2⅝
45⅝	36⅝	Comsat	2.30	5.3	8	278	43⅝	42⅝	43	+1
21½	12⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.8	11	66	u21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.0	7	6	21	21	21	+ ¼
40⅝	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.7	11	201	38½	37½	38	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	CompSci			13	1587	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
38⅝	23½	Cptvsn s			23	364	u30½	28⅝	30¼	+1⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.16	7.0	5	10	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
31⅞	21¼	ConsNt	1.80	5.7	5	18	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
33⅝	16¼	Congolm	1	3.1	8	1192	32¼	31¾	32	— ⅛
39½	34⅛	ConnGn	n1.32	3.6	6	331	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	17	ConnM	2	8.1	20	54	25	24½	24⅝	
41	24½	Conoco	1.70	4.5	6	1550	38½	37⅝	38	— ½
24⅞	12⅝	Conrac	.88	4.4		63	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	1370	24	23¾	23⅞	
80⅛	69½	ConE pf	6	7.7		1	78	78	78	
51½	45⅝	ConE pf	5	11.		10	48⅝	46⅞	47¼	+ ¼
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.9	7	116	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
68	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.9		4	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
34	19⅝	CnsFrt	1.30	5.2	5	24	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
45	33⅝	CnsNG	3	7.1	6	130	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
25¼	19	ConsPw	2.36	11.	6	435	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
48½	40	CnPw	pf4.50	11.		z250	43	42	42	+ ¼
26⅞	21½	CnPw	pr2.50	11.		6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
24¼	19½	CnPw	pr2.23	10.		12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
26½	21⅜	CnPw	pf2.43	10.		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
16⅝	7⅝	ContAir	.30e	2.3	5	2587	13¼	11⅞	13	+1¼
7⅞	3⅝	ContlCop				10	7	6⅞	7	
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.6	5	360	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.6	8	888	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ¼
25¼	22	CntGp pr	2	8.2		14	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
32⅞	24¼	Contlll	1.44	4.9	6	248	29⅝	29⅝	29½	+ ¼
17	14⅛	ContTel	1.36	7.9	8	468	u17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
44½	28⅝	CtlData	.40	.9	8	2171	u45⅝	43⅝	45¼	+1½
51	43⅝	CnDt	pf4.50	9.6		z120	46¾	46¾	46¾	
30⅝	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.5	8	8	29	29	29	— ¼
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.07e	.9	12	469	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
59⅝	41½	CoopIn	1.84	3.1	9	1210	59⅝	58½	59	+ ½
36¼	31⅞	CoopI	pf2.90	8.1		478	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ¼
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	2.8	9	69	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
17	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	5.4	4	26	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
17	13¼	CopT	pf1.25	7.8		1	16	16	16	— ½
25	17⅝	Copelnd	.84	4.2	8	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	Copwld	1.36	7.2	5	11	19⅝	19	19	
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.4	9	98	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	Corein s	.58	3.6	7	56	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.1	9	201	60⅝	59¼	60⅝	+1⅝
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	6.1	9	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
26	16½	Cowles	.90	3.9	18	27	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
64	46½	CoxBdct	.72	1.1	11	20	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Craig	.50	5.9	15	6	8½	8½	8½	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.0	8	111	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
12⅝	6⅝	CreditF	.44	4.1	8	48	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	5.7	6	158	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ½
53	37	CrckN pf	3	5.8		17	52	51⅞	51⅞	+1⅛
27¼	22⅝	CrckN	pf2.18	8.3		31	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.7	5	14	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	19⅝	CrouHi	1.25	4.0	10	44	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk			7	217	32¼	31¾	32¼	+1
43⅝	29⅝	CrwZel	2.10	5.8	8	600	36½	36	36⅛	
49½	32	CrumF	2.52	5.1	5	299	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ¾
19	10½	Culbro	1	9.4		30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42½	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.2	5	66	34⅝	33⅝	34½	+ ⅜
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.0	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
12	10	Currinc	1.10	10.	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20½	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.1	7	84	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
27½	21⅝	CurtW A	2	8.6		5	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ¼
23	17½	Cyclp s	.88	4.3	3	31	20½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
38½	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.1	10	304	37½	37	37½	+ ½
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	96	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	Damon	.20	3.6	138	113	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	DanRiv	1	5.6	5	89	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.48	5.4	5	138	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	Daniel	.26b	1.1	10	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
49½	34½	Dartlnd	1.80	3.9	8	473	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ ¾
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.3		4	46½	46	46½	+1½
73⅝	52¼	DataGen			14	226	67⅝	66⅝	67	+ ⅞

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47⅝	25⅝	DataTer	.30	.8	13	547	38⅝	37¼	38⅝	+ ¼
83	48	Datapnt			15	277	77⅝	74½	77⅝	+3⅝
18	12⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	50	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ¼
43	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.0	3	299	40⅝	40	40⅝	
17¾	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	11.	7	58	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
81¾	68	DPL pf	7.48	11.		z140	71	71	71	— ⅛
40	30⅝	Deere	1.60	4.1	8	573	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	113	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
58	34½	DeltaA	1.20	2.7	6	619	44¼	42	44⅛	+2⅛
15¼	7¼	Deltona			20	309	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+ ⅞
21⅝	17¼	DenMf s	1	5.3	7	95	19	18½	19	+ ½
34¼	17⅝	Dennys	.88	4.6	6	288	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
23	13⅝	Dentsply	.85	5.6	10	43	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
16	10	DeSoto	1	8.2	9	22	12⅛	12	12¼	+ ⅛
16¾	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	7	250	14⅝	14½	14½	
74	59⅝	DetE	pf5.50	8.2		2	67	67	67	+ ⅛
97	81	DetE	pf9.32	11.		z300	88	87	88	+1
27½	24¼	DE pfF	2.75	11.		4	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅝	24⅝	DE pfB	2.75	11.		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
103	95	DetE	pf9.72	9.6		z2000	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¾
24⅛	19¾	DetE	pr2.28	11.		4	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
24¼	16	Dexter	1	4.2	9	8	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	DiGior	.56	4.8	7	64	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	5.7	7	33	21¼	20⅞	21	— ½
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20b	5.7	8	226	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
29⅝	19	DiamS	1.48	5.9	8	1034	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.4	13	183	u28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅞
58¼	44⅝	DigitalEq			14	2408	u59⅝	57	58⅝	+2
14⅛	7	Dillingm	.32	4.4	5	148	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Dillon	1.32b	3.8	17	37	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
47⅝	33	Disney	.48	1.2	12	1147	41⅝	40⅝	41½	+ ⅞
5½	1⅝	Divrsfdln			8	226	4	3⅞	4	
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg				202	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepper	.68	4.6	12	618	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
34	14	Docomat			10	191	23¼	22	22⅝	+1¼
42	34⅝	DomeM	g s.32			288	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
6½	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.2	14	375	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
33⅝	25½	Donnly	1	3.3	10	x214	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+1
22¼	11	Dorsey	.75	4.3	6	117	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
57	39½	Dover	1.40	2.5	10	199	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅞
30⅝	24⅝	DowCh	1.40	4.8	8	2120	29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
39	31¼	DowJn	1.44	4.1	11	x8	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
35½	23⅝	Dravo	1.28	4.1	8	27	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
52½	35	Dresser	1	1.9	9	1340	51⅞	50	51⅝	+1⅛
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	9.7		18	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
19½	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.3	8	x28	u19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	38⅝	duPont s	2	4.6	7	1667	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
49	42	duPnt	pf3.50	8.1		1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
27⅞	16½	DukeP	1.80	9.5	7	1017	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
86½	68½	Duke	pf6.75	8.9		4	76	75¾	76	+ ¼
92⅞	76	Duke	pf7.80	9.1		z1200	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+2⅝
29½	26	Duke	pf2.69	9.8		3	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
105½	102½	Duk	pfN8.84	8.5		150	u104¼	104¼	104⅛	+ ¾
97	83½	Duke	pf8.28	9.1		262	91⅝	91	91⅝	+1⅝
38½	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.8	13	156	37	36⅝	36⅝	
18	14¼	DuqLt	1.72	11.	12	356	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
26	20	Duq	pfA2.10	10.		z1000	21	20½	20½	—1
22	17½	Duq pf	1.87	9.6		z20	19½	19½	19½	
23	18	Duq pf	2	10.		z500	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
24	19	Duq pf	2.05	9.5		z250	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
24⅛	18⅝	Duq pf	2.07	9.5		z570	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1¼
29⅝	24¼	Duq pf	2.75	11.		z100	26	26	26	
88	65	Duq pf	7.20	9.7		z40	74	74	74	—3½
11⅝	6	DutchB	.16	1.5		42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
7¼	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	2.8	6	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— E—E—E —								
37⅝	24⅝	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	148	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
3½	2	EMI	.18e	8.8	14	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	3.6	11	90	33	32⅛	33	+1¼
25⅝	19	EagleP	.80	3.8	8	37	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
27⅝	17⅝	Easco	1.20	6.2	6	55	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	EastAir			4	2292	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
25⅝	22½	EsAir	pf2.69	12.		14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
24	13	EastGF	.92	4.3	12	898	21½	21	21⅝	+ ¼
16¾	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	8	32	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	52⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.2	9	1470	56⅝	54½	55⅝	+1
43½	33	Eaton	2.58	5.9	5	182	u43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.7	11	219	16⅝	16¼	16½	
33⅝	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.3	12	167	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅜
35	24⅝	EdisBr	1.32	4.6	7	49	29	27⅝	29	+1
26⅝	14	Edwrd	.40a	2.8	5	45	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	6.2	7	1617	21½	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	21	EPG	dpf2.35	9.8		7	24	24	24	
12⅝	8⅝	ElcorCp	.20	1.7	9	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅞	5⅝	ElecAssc			11	60	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	1	4.5	13	117	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
8½	3¼	ElMeMg			6	55	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
11¼	7⅛	EMM	pf1.25k			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	6.2	8	122	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	Elbdr			4	84	4½	4⅜	4½	
51¼	24⅝	Eltra	1.48	2.9	11	20	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.1	11	509	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+1
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA	1	4.5	12	256	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
44⅝	30¼	Emhart	2.40	6.5	6	51	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	13¼	EmpDs	1.40	10.	7	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
25½	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.0	8	5	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	22⅝	EngMC	1.50	4.3	6	360	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	13⅞	EnnisB	s.56	2.9	9	105	u20½	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
26¼	16⅝	Enserch	1.36	5.6	11	172	24¼	24	24⅛	— ¼
109⅝	102⅝	Ens pf	10.32	9.8		z50	105	105	105	—1
18	14½	Entex	.80	4.6	7	196	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
28½	16	Envrtec	1	4.9	16	65	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
27	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.4	7	25	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.7	6	14	11⅛	11	11	
26½	22⅝	Eqmk	pf2.31	9.8		7	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	EquitG	s1.64	8.1	5	39	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
21½	16⅛	EqtLf	2	9.9	10	82	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
30⅝	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.2	6	55	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
28	8½	Esquire	.70	3.5	6	35	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	EssexCh	.70	5.1	6	47	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	9⅝	Estrlin	.80	3.3	8	65	24⅝	23⅝	24	
28⅝	19⅝	Ethyl	1.35	4.9	6	191	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅜
25⅞	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.1	5	296	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	13	Evan	pf1.40	11.		21	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	18⅛	Evan	pf2.10	11.		7	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
35	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.8	7	81	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	9.7		15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
55¾	45⅝	Exxon	4	7.4	8	x2654	54⅝	53⅝	54	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
29⅛	22	FMC	1.40	4.8	7	388	u29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
37½	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.0		2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
13⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	4.2	9	187	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	FabriCtr	.24	4.3	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6½	3⅝	FacetEnt			93	132	6½	6⅛		
32⅝	25	Fairchd s	1	3.1	7	366	u32⅞	32⅛		
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.0	11	31	9⅝	9⅝		
19½	11⅝	FrWstFn			5	37	15	14⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	FaraghM				40	3⅝	3⅝		
7½	4	Fedders			26	197	5⅝	5⅛		
40⅝	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	5.9	5	107	40½	40		
29¾	21	FedExpr			10	319	26	25		
20⅝	15⅝	FdMog	s1.08	6.3	5	224	17¼	16⅝		
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	6.8	6	1082	19	18⅝		
29¾	18⅝	FedPB	.90	3.7	22	30	24½	24⅛		
36	22½	FPap	pf1.20	4.0		50	30	30		
17¾	12⅝	FdSignl	s.80	4.8	7	32	16⅝	16⅝		
39⅝	28⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.9	7	813	29	28⅝		
30⅝	18¼	Ferro	1.20	5.0	6	165	23⅝	23⅛		
13	7	FldFin	.60	4.8	4	12	12⅝	12⅜		
35⅝	29½	FldUnF	2.80	8.5	6	10	32⅝	32⅝		
37⅝	22⅝	Fidcst	1.40a	4.7	5	25	29⅝	29⅝		
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.2	11	568	17⅝	16½		
19⅝	9⅝	Flmwy pf.wi				7	u19⅝	18½		
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	5	26	13⅝	13⅝		
19½	11⅝	FinSBar	1	5.4	5	35	18½	18⅝		
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	3.4	6	22	35¼	35⅛		
13⅝	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	7.1		290	12¼	12		
27⅞	14	FtChrt	.80	3.3	6	1137	27	25⅝		
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic	1.20	4.2	6	1351	19⅝	18½		
39⅝	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	4.0	8	642	39	38⅝		
39⅝	31¼	FffaBo	1.40	3.6	9	581	39⅝	38⅝		
17	8	FstMiss	.40	2.4	20	1262	16⅝	16⅛		
32⅝	25	FstNBo	2	6.2	5	157	32¼	31⅝		
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.0	6	1	24⅝	24⅝		
17⅝	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	9.5	8	121	13⅝	13⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt				26	2⅛	2⅛		
3⅝	1½	FtPaMtg				3	2⅝	2⅝		
17	10½	FtUnRl	1.20	7.6	16	91	16	15⅝		
8⅛	6⅝	FtVaBk	.30	4.3	6	154	8	7⅝		
29⅝	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.0	5	12	26⅝	26½		
36	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.9	7	5	23⅝	23⅝		
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.40	6.0		39	10⅛	9⅝		
18⅝	13¼	FlstrSci	.52	3.0	7	119	17⅝	17⅝		
16⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt	.52	5.4	5	259	9⅝	9⅝		
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.0	7	105	18⅛	17⅝		
25¼	13	FlexiV	.88	4.6	6	269	17½	16⅝		
15	13⅝	Flexi	pf1.61	12.		11	14	13⅝		
49⅝	25¼	Flntkt	1.40b	3.0	7	211	47	46⅝		
63	33½	Flint	pf2.25	3.7		3	60¼	60¼		
63	38⅝	FlaECst			5	12	62½	61		
48½	21½	FlaGas	1.64	3.4	11	192	u48⅝	48½		
27⅝	25⅝	FlaPL	2.40	8.8	7	428	27⅝	27⅝		
33	27¼	FlaPow	2.76	9.2	7	66	30⅝	30⅛		
35⅝	28⅝	FlaStl	1.80	5.4	4	26	33⅝	33⅝		
56	29⅝	Fluor	1.50	2.8	18	83	53⅝	52⅝		
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.3	7	32	19¼	19⅛		
48	39	FordM	4	9.5	3	554	42½	42⅛		
24½	17⅝	ForMK	1.56	6.4	5	99	u24⅝	24⅝		
39⅝	27⅝	FMK	pf1.80	4.6		3	39⅝	39⅝		
14⅝	12⅝	FtDear	1.26	9.5		18	13	12⅞		
47¼	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	10	37	44¼	44		
24	19⅝	FosWh s			7	235	22½	21⅝		
19¼	5⅛	Fotomat	.50	6.0	19	828	9	8⅝		
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs			12	366	34⅝	33½		
14½	8⅝	FoxStaP	.68	7.0	6	8	9⅝	9⅝		
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	2.8	11	16	42⅝	42		
11⅝	5⅛	Frankln	.30	3.0	6	1356	10¼	9⅝		
39⅝	30	FrptMn	s1.20	3.0	13	274	39⅝	37⅝		
20	11	Frigitrn	.22	1.6	18	118	13½	12⅝		
40	25⅝	Fruehf	2.40	7.1	5	314	34¼	33⅝		
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	3.5	4	499	13	12⅝		
15⅝	12¼	Fuqa	pf1.25	8.7		1	14⅝	14⅝		
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	4.3	5	225	11½	10⅝		
19⅝	14⅝	GAF pf	1.20	7.9		8	15¼	15⅛		
33	23⅝	GATX	2	6.2	7	80	32⅝	32⅛		
30¼	12⅝	GCA	.20	.7	19	156	u31¼	30⅝		
14	6⅝	GDV			5	292	12⅝	12		
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			10	80	5⅝	5½		
22⅝	12¼	GK Tec	1.10	5.2	11	146	21¼	21		
27⅛	20	GK pf	1.94	7.3		23	26½	26⅛		
4	1⅝	GMR Pr			33	14	3¼	3⅛		
38⅝	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	4.8	6	1	31	31		
49⅝	38½	Gannett	1.76	4.0	13	793	43½	42⅝		
15¼	6⅝	GasStr	.38	4.5	4	95	8⅝	8		
29⅝	18⅝	Gerfink	1.24	5.8	7	46	21⅝	21¼		
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	7.9	4	49	16¼	16⅛		
9	6	Gatewy	.60	7.1	4	21	8⅝	8½		
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.32	.8	19	49	39⅝	38⅝		
34⅝	23	Geico	1	3.2	10	97	31¾	30⅝		
25	20¼	GemCo				21	25	24⅝		
17½	13½	GemIn	1.80	11.		6	16½	16⅝		
11⅝	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	10.		74	u12	11⅝		
63¼	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.0	28	78	58½	57⅝		
16⅝	14	GnBcsh	.88	4.8	4	4	16⅝	16½		
18⅝	6¼	GnCore s			11	44	10½	9⅝		
22⅝	18	GCinm	s.56	2.4	9	285	23	22⅝		
38½	27¼	GDyn	s1.20	3.1	6	1721	u38⅝	37⅝		
59	58	GDyn	pf4.25	7.9		5	53⅝	53½		
57⅝	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.3	9	1747	52⅝	51½		
36½	28¼	GnFds	2	5.9	7	385	34⅛	33⅝		
40⅝	21⅞	GnGth	1.54e	3.8	28	688	40¼	39⅝		
18⅝	9⅝	GnHost	.70	3.8	8	20	18¼	18		
45⅝	22½	GnInst	.60	1.3	10	1012	45¼	44⅝		
45⅝	31	GnInstr pf	3	6.7		6	44⅝	44⅝		
21½	10⅝	GenMed	.44	3.7	9	78	12	11⅝		
34	23⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.4	9	1030	26½	25⅝		
66½	53⅝	GMot	6.15e	10.	4	2415	59⅝	58⅝		
52	43⅝	GMot	pf3.75	8.3		1	45⅝	45⅝		
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.2		3	61	61		
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort	.80	5.0	5	146	16⅛	15⅝		
19⅝	8¼	GPU	1.40e	14.	5	582	10	9⅝		
14	5	GnRefr			70	51	12	11¼		
35¼	24⅝	GnSignl	1	2.8	11	371	35⅝	35		
11	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.1	8	29	10	9¾		
32⅝	26⅝	GTE	2.72	9.1	7	1201	29⅝	29⅝		
32⅝	27	GTE pf	2.50	8.4		1	29⅝	29⅝		
28⅝	24	GTE pf	2.48	9.7		23	25⅝	25⅝		
31⅝	20	GTire	1.50	6.8	5	335	22⅛	21¼		
6⅝	3¼	Genesco				116	4⅝	4¼		
21⅛	18⅝	Genst	g s1.20			113	19⅝	19¼		
26½	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.8	11	256	23⅝	23¼		
32⅝	24	GaPac	1.10	4.1	9	924	27⅝	26⅝		

(Continued on Page 9)

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

AUMAR

AUTOPISTAS DEL MARE NOSTRUM, S.A.
CONCESIONARIA DEL ESTADO

Japanese Yen 10,000,000,000
Medium Term Loan

Partly Guaranteed by the
State of Spain

Managed by
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

Co-Managed by
Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Company

provided by
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.
Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company
Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Chuo Trust and Banking Company, Limited
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.
The Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.
The Nippon Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.

Agent
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

AUTOPISTAS DEL MARE NOSTRUM, S.A. CONCESIONARIA DEL ESTADO
has been advised in the negotiations by
BANCO CENTRAL, S.A. and MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

July, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

CENTRAIS ELETRICAS BRASILEIRAS S.A.-ELETROBRAS

Japanese Yen 10,000,000,000
Long Term Credit Facility

Guaranteed by
The Federative Republic of Brazil

Managed by
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
The Yasuda Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Co-Managed by
Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Company
Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company

provided by
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
The Yasuda Trust and Banking Company, Limited
Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Company
Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company
Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company
Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Taisho Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Daiwa Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company, Limited
Toho Mutual Life Insurance Company

Agent
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

June, 1979

هكذا من الأصل

مكذا من الاجل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 8

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 7, 1979

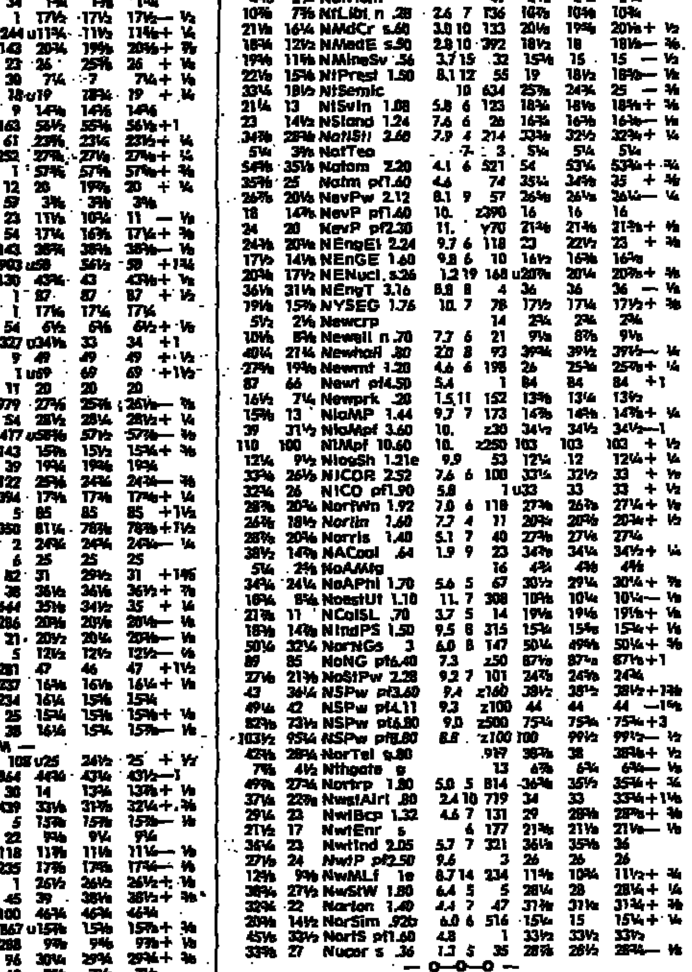
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
11	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	1½ - 1½	14⅛ - 14½	11⅝ - 11⅞
11 1/16 - 11 1/16	6⅜ - 6½	1⅜ - 1½	14⅜ - 14⅝	11⅝ - 11⅞
11⅝	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	14⅜ - 13⅞	11⅞ - 11⅞
11⅞	6⅝ - 6⅞	2⅜ - 2½	14⅛ - 14⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜
10⅞	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2⅝ - 2⅞	13 5/16 - 13 9/16	12 - 12⅛

The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising.

Herald Tribune
the international essential.

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $100,000 to $500,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club



P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.

This is not intended as a full statement. For ... documents available ...

What is required is greater confidence, internally and externally, in the future of South Africa

Points from the statement to shareholders by the chairman Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer

South Africa's sound financial position has a very serious counterpart in the form of excess productive capacity and massive unemployment. Hence it is of vital importance that our favourable *balance of payments is handled in such a way that it brings about* greater investment and production. The last budget and the progressive implementation of the De Kock report are important steps in the right direction. However in the absence of an inflow of long term capital from overseas the authorities remain cautious.

What is required is greater confidence, internally and externally, in the future of South Africa. It is impossible to deal with the problem of unemployment without investment on a massive scale and a great increase in the skilled labour force. The latter can only be achieved by training large numbers of black workers and their absorption into *Industry on a stabilised basis.*

While economic arguments can possibly be developed in favour of delaying the trend towards capital intensive industry by the maintenance of a comparatively low wage structure, it is quite impossible today to envisage either a serious reduction in the standard of living of white workers or the indefinite continuation of an outmoded system of racial discrimination under which black *earnings are kept disproportionately low compared to those of* whites.

We cannot hope to solve the basic problems of the country socially and economically unless we can find the means to realise the country's undoubted potential for rapid growth. It is entirely fitting, *therefore, that the thrust of Government policy, as exemplified by its* response to the De Kock report and by the budget, is now on the need to promote growth in the advanced sector of the economy through greater reliance on the market mechanism and private initiative.

The Government has accepted the Wiehahn and Riekert reports in principle but is not prepared at this stage to legislate in respect of certain key recommendations nor to commit itself to a time scale in regard to the proposals as a whole. Thus the legislation that has been enacted is inadequate, and a disappointment to many of us. It must *be taken into account however that the reports propose changes* which, unexceptionable though they may be elsewhere, are radical in the South African context and that the Government itself appears *to regard its response to them as incomplete and only a beginning.*

The De Kock, Wiehahn and Riekert reports, together with the Government's initiatives in the political sphere, may mark the beginning of new and more realistic policies on which it may be hoped that a stable and peaceful future for the country could be built. Time however is needed to carry through the new policies and whether that is accorded us will depend to a large extent on factors we cannot control, particularly the policies of the western democracies.

In this regard it does seem to me just possible that the renewed oil crisis as well as the disorder and violence in many parts of the African continent, which is such a large supplier of essential raw materials to the western powers, might suggest that the need for civil and economic stability, together with a policy of gradualism even when it comes to righting long-standing injustices, cannot always safely be neglected because of excessive preoccupation with the ... political ... of many of the newly independent states.

South Africa's present policies in relation to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South West Africa/Namibia, as well as internally, surely deserve careful consideration by our friends overseas. It would be a tragedy not only for South Africa but for the world if those policies were not given the time, together with the essential measure of goodwill, to evolve and develop further.

Employment Practices

The Corporation acknowledged the need to establish special programmes for black employees who have the potential for job advancement, in recognition of the various obstacles that stand in their way.

One of the programmes being undertaken is a scheme, ambitious in concept and likely to be difficult of execution, to recruit, educate, train and develop high-quality black matriculants who will form a pool of potential managers in the financial and engineering fields which are at the heart of our business. The scheme is financed jointly *by the Corporation and De Beers, and we estimate that it will cost* rather more than R3 million over the next five years. We look upon this as an investment in the widest sense, for once the scheme has proved itself it will be made available to other employers and educational institutions in the country.

We are looking forward to employing blacks for careers in the significant decision-making areas of our business. We are determined to give meaning to the concept of equal employment opportunity, and in so doing to make our own small contribution to the development of a just society in South Africa.

Social Responsibility

Our policy of extending the role of the Anglo American and De Beers Chairmans' Fund, with the aim of pioneering new methods or demonstrating new lines of development in broad socio-educational fields, is now well established. Our largest project so far is the establishment of a college in KwaZulu which will train black students to the same high standards as the colleges of advanced technology for whites. The cost to us will be in excess of R5 million. Teaching began this year and the main building, to accommodate approximately 500 students, should be completed early in 1981.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

For the Chairman's full statement and/or a copy of the annual report please complete this coupon and send to the address below.
To Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited
Room 66, 40 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON EC1P 1AJ.
Chairman's statement   Annual report
Name
Company
Address

Chicago Futures

August 7, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	4.08	4.14½	4.05½	4.08½	+.01½
Dec	4.19	4.24½	4.16	4.19	+.01½
Mar	4.24	4.30	4.23	4.24¼	+.01¼
May	4.21½	4.27	4.19½	4.23	+.½
Jul	4.01	4.06½	4.00	4.00¼	—.01¼
Sep	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.06	

Sales Mon. 50,610.

Total open interest Mon. 51,421, off 242 from Fri.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	2.76½	2.81	2.76½	2.78	+.¾
Dec	2.74	2.77½	2.73½	2.73¾	—.½
Mar	2.84	2.87¼	2.83	2.83	—1¼
May	2.89	2.91½	2.87½	2.87¾	—.02
Jul	2.91	2.92¾	2.88¾	2.89½	—.02
Sep	2.86½	2.89	2.86½	2.87	

Sales Mon. 176,225.

Total open interest Mon. 182,112, off 836 from Fri.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	6.96	7.02	6.93	6.93½	—.01
Sep	7.00	7.05¼	6.98½	6.99	—.½
Nov	7.01	7.05½	6.98	6.98¾	—.01¼
Jan	7.15	7.17½	7.11	7.12¼	—.01¾
Mar	7.27	7.30	7.24	7.24¼	—.01
May	7.35½	7.37	7.31	7.31½	—.02½
Jul	7.39	7.42	7.37	7.37	—.03
Aug	7.33	7.38½	7.33	7.35	—.01

Sales Mon. 149,265.

Total open interest Mon. 99,089, off 1,289 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	187.30	188.50	186.80	187.40	+.50
Sep	189.20	190.30	188.60	188.80	—.10
Oct	190.50	191.00	189.50	189.80	—.40
Dec	192.20	193.30	191.70	192.10	
Jan	194.00	195.00	193.30	193.50	
Mar	196.00	197.50	195.50	195.70	—.30
May	197.00	198.50	197.00	197.00	—.50
Jul	200.00	200.00	197.50	197.80	—.40
Aug	199.50	199.50	199.00	199.00	—.50
Sep	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+.50

Sales Mon. 10,213.

Total open interest Mon. 46,654, up 13 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	26.85	27.00	26.70	26.72	—.06
Sep	26.35	26.45	26.20	26.21	—.06
Oct	26.00	26.15	25.90	25.92	
Dec	25.65	25.88	25.61	25.67	+.04
Jan	25.75	25.89	25.68	25.70	+.02
Mar	25.80	25.95	25.75	25.80	+.05
May	25.90	26.05	25.85	25.88	—.02
Jul	25.95	26.00	25.95	25.95	+.05
Aug	26.00	26.00	25.90	25.90	
Sep	25.90	25.95	25.85	25.87	+.07

Sales Mon. 9,297.

Total open interest Mon. 57,283, off 318 from Fri.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	1.39¾	1.41¾	1.39	1.40	+.01
Dec	1.53¼	1.55¾	1.52¾	1.54	+.01¾
Mar	1.61¾	1.63½	1.61	1.62½	+.02¼
May				1.67	+.02
Jul	1.67½	1.69½	1.67½	1.69½	+.01½

Sales Mon. 3,850.

Total open interest Mon. 5,167, off 2 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	56.65	57.65	56.05	57.57	+.15
Oct	55.95	56.80	55.15	56.52	—.05
Dec	58.10	59.10	57.35	58.92	+.20
Jan	60.60	61.40	59.55	60.70	—.35
Feb	60.85	61.95	60.10	61.75	+.65
Apr	62.90	64.25	62.17	64.12	+.95
Jun	64.85	66.45	64.05	66.00	+.77
Aug	64.25	65.50	63.65	65.30	+.50
Oct	64.00	64.20	63.00	63.90	+.20
Dec			65.40	65.40	—.30

Est. sales: 32,827; sales Mon. 32,821.

Total open interest Mon. 60,631, off 936 from Fri.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	75.10	75.80	74.30	75.35	—.27
Sep	72.50	73.60	71.70	73.27	+.17
Oct	71.35	72.75	70.70	72.52	+.37
Nov	72.65	73.90	71.90	73.57	+.35
Jan	75.50	76.60	74.90	76.30	+.40
Mar	76.60	77.75	75.90	77.50	+.27
Apr	77.50	78.00	76.50	78.00	+.35
May	77.70	77.95	76.62	77.95	—.15

Est. sales: 4,490; sales Mon. 7,199.

Total open interest Mon. 19,475, off 617 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	34.55	35.35	34.52	34.75	+.15
Oct	32.20	32.95	31.90	32.20	—.12
Dec	32.85	33.65	32.85	32.95	—.05
Feb	34.65	35.17	34.60	34.70	+.02
Apr	34.00	34.40	33.80	33.97	—.07
Jun	38.20	38.37	37.60	38.20	+.05
Jul	38.50	38.75	37.90	38.50	—.10
Aug	37.25	37.50	37.10	37.50	+.50
Oct	36.30	36.90	36.30	36.35	

Est. sales: 5,795; sales Mon. 5,888.

Total open interest Mon. 23,687, off 363 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	28.60	29.90	28.60	29.77	+.67
Feb	38.85	39.50	38.42	39.30	+.10
Mar	39.50	39.95	38.90	39.77	+.10
May	40.10	41.85	39.95	40.85	+.25
Jul	41.50	42.20	41.20	41.80	+.05
Aug	40.25	41.00	40.10	40.60	

Est. sales: 5,425; sales Mon. 6,572.

Total open interest Mon. 24,402, up 109 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	40.30	40.50	40.30	40.70	+.10
Sep	38.70	39.00	38.70	38.80	
Oct	38.20	38.70	38.20	38.45	+.15
Nov	38.25	38.25	38.00	38.20	
Dec	39.50	39.90	39.50	39.55	
Jan	41.50			41.50	+.20
Feb	41.60			41.60	+.20
Mar	41.80			41.80	+.20
Apr	41.90			41.90	+.30
May					

Sales Mon. 69.

Total open interest Mon. 1,457, up 5 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug				45.79	
Sep	54.55	55.90	54.40	55.70	+1.00
Oct				57.85	
Nov	60.10	60.50	60.00	60.50	+.30
Dec	60.25	60.90	60.10	60.85	+.25
Jan			58.90	60.10	—.80

Est. sales: 58; sales Mon. 53.

Total open interest Mon. 447, up 4 from Fri.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	261.90	262.80	258.40	261.30	+.30
Nov	229.50	229.50	226.20	228.70	+.50
Jan	219.00	219.50	217.00	218.70	+.20
Mar	216.50	216.80	215.40	216.20	
May	215.90	216.00	214.10	215.20	
Jly	215.30	215.80	214.00	214.50	—.50

Est. sales: 2,065; sales Mon. 1,686.

Total open interest Mon. 9,663, up 164 from Fri.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	199.00	199.80	198.80	199.60	+.70
Nov	194.10	194.60	193.20	193.80	+.10
Jan	194.00	194.00	192.50	192.80	—.10
Mar	195.00	195.50	194.70	194.70	—.10
May	196.70	196.70	196.00	196.00	—.70
Jul	198.50	198.50	198.50	198.50	
Sep	198.50			198.50	
Nov	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	+.20
Jan	196.00				

Sales Mon. 339.

Total open interest Mon. 3,626, up 86 from Fri.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	90.70	90.77	90.69	90.73	
Dec	91.14	91.22	91.11	91.16	
Mar	91.81	91.90	91.78	91.79	—.04
Jun	92.20	92.30	92.14	92.17	—.06
Sep	92.43	92.52	92.40	92.37	—.07
Dec	92.47	92.57	92.42	92.44	—.07
Mar	92.45	92.52	92.33	92.32	—.12
Jun	92.44	92.47	92.33	92.33	—.09

Est. sales: 7,465; sales Mon. 8,013.

Total open interest Mon. 47,687, up 255 from Fri.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	87-27	88-00	87-25	87-27	
Dec	87-30	88-04	87-28	87-30	
Mar	88-00	88-06	87-31	88-01	+01
Jun	87-30	88-03	87-28	87-31	+01
Sep	87-22	87-29	87-22	87-24	+01
Dec	87-13	87-20	87-13	87-15	
Mar	87-05	87-11	87-05	87-07	—01
Jun	87-02	87-05	87-00	87-00	—01
Sep	86-25	86-28	86-50	87-25	+31
Dec	86-23	86-23	86-19	86-19	—01
Mar	86-14	86-17	86-13	86-13	—01

Sales Mon. 2,942 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 72,283, up 906 from Fri.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	91-07	91-18	91-05	91-12	+04
Dec	91-07	91-18	91-05	91-13	+04
Mar	91-10	91-20	91-08	91-16	+04
Jun	91-10	91-18	91-07	91-15	+04
Sep	91-07	91-16	91-06	91-12	+04
Dec	91-02	91-10	91-02	91-07	+03
Mar	91-00	91-06	90-30	91-02	+02
Jun	90-30	91-01	90-30	90-30	+02
Sep	90-25	90-25	90-25	90-26	+02
Dec	90-19	90-26	90-19	90-22	+01
Mar	90-16	90-23	90-16	90-19	+01

Sales Mon. 7,583 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 65,696, up 1,502 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	10.57	10.57	10.32	10.49	—.08
Dec	10.32	10.35	10.13	10.24	—.11
Mar	9.79	9.80	9.60	9.67	—.12
Jun	9.35	9.37	9.25	9.25	—.17
Sep	8.95			9.03	—.06

Sales Mon. 100 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 1,525, up 5 from Fri.

SWISS FRANC
125,000 francs; $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	0.6096	0.6100	0.6074	0.6082	—0.0011
Dec	0.6232	0.6233	0.6207	0.6212	—0.0012
Mar	0.6360	0.6360	0.6322	0.6343	—0.0012
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6470	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,109; sales Mon: 1,087

Total open interest Mon: 7,173

GUILDER
125,000 guilders; $ per guilder

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Mon: N.T.

Total open interest Mon: 0

FRENCH FRANC
250,000 francs; $ per franc

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2352	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2313	Unch.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Mon: N.T.

Total open interest Mon: N.T.

YEN
12.5 million yen; cents per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	4648	4649	4643	4648	+0003
Dec	4701	4705	4696	4698	Unch.
Mar	4748	4748	4748	4748	+0003

Est. sales: 482; sales Mon: 1,003

Total open interest Mon: 6,313

STERLING
25,000 pounds; $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	2.2195	2.2220	2.1985	2.2090	—0.0235
Dec	2.2080	2.2080	2.1870	2.1940a	—0.0243
Mar	2.1900	2.1900	2.1680	2.1880a	—0.0270
June	2.1660	2.1665	2.1605a	2.1600	Unch.

Est. sales: 4,564; sales Mon: 3,965

Total open interest Mon: 7,173

CANADIAN DOLLAR
100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	0.8517	0.8528	0.8516	0.8521	+0.0011
Dec	0.8515	0.8525	0.8512	0.8515	+0.0007
Mar	0.8518	0.8523	0.8509	0.8509	+0.0006
June	0.8510	0.8512b	0.8510	0.8510	Unch.

Est. sales: 966; sales Mon: 664

Total open interest Mon: 6,832

DEUTSCHE MARK
125,000 marks; $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	0.5487	0.5493	0.5478	0.5480	—0.0015
Dec	0.5550	0.5553	0.5538	0.5539b	—0.0017
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5609	Unch.
June	0.5636	0.5636	0.5636	0.5636	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,538; sales Mon: 1,804

Total open interest Mon: 7,054

New York Futures

August 7, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.55	6.55	6.45	6.54	+0.12
Mar	8.70	8.70	8.63	8.63	—0.02
May	12.38	12.40	12.32	12.36	—0.07

Est. sales: 195 sales Mon. 343.

Total open interest Mon. 3,986 up 88 from Fri.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	194.25	195.00	192.05	195.00	+ 0.50
Dec	185.00	185.75	183.25	185.63	+ 0.60
Mar	181.00	182.25	180.00	181.99	— 0.51
May	181.00	182.00	179.25	182.00	
Jul	178.00	182.00	178.00	181.82	+ 1.19
Sep	177.75	181.00	177.00	180.50	

Est. sales: 1,650 sales Mon. 1,407.

Total open interest Mon. 10,747 up 240 from Fri.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	8.74	8.74	8.61	8.72	+ 0.03
Oct	9.03	9.05	8.91	9.04	+ 0.05
Mar	10.03	10.10	9.94	10.08	+ 0.05
May	10.29	10.34	10.20	10.34	+ 0.04
Jul	10.59	10.64	10.50	10.64	+ 0.03
Sep	10.92	11.04	10.92	11.03	+ 0.05
Oct	11.13	11.15	11.03	11.15	

Est. sales: 3,700 sales Mon. 6,138.

Total open interest Mon. 44,576 off 651 from Fri.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	133.75	134.75	133.00	133.80	+1.75
Dec	139.75	140.90	139.05	139.88	+1.75
Mar	143.75	144.90	143.25	143.80	+1.30
May	147.25	147.35	146.50	146.30	+1.20
Jul	149.50	149.60	149.50	148.30	

Est. sales: 863 sales Mon. 414.

Total open interest Mon. 6,754 up 24 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	104.65	105.05	104.30	104.65	—0.50
Nov	103.45	103.80	103.10	103.45	—0.45
Jan	103.25	103.50	103.00	103.10	—0.60
Mar	103.80	104.00	103.75	103.90	—0.35
May	104.20	104.20	104.20	104.40	—0.50
Jul	105.20	105.20	105.20	104.90	

Est. sales: 300 sales Mon. 613.

Total open interest Mon. 7,809 off 143 from Fri.

COTTON No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	63.55	64.00	63.55	63.60	—0.21
Dec	64.46	64.60	64.10	64.17	—0.37
Mar	65.60	65.80	65.41	65.43	—0.22
May	66.80	66.95	66.45	66.45	—0.50
Jul	67.80	68.20	67.60	67.60	—0.90
Oct	67.95	67.95	67.53	67.50	
Dec	68.00	68.00	67.60	67.50	—0.50

Est. sales: 3,350 sales Mon. 3,967.

Total open interest Mon. 32,977 off 354 from Fri.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	85.20	86.75	84.30	85.65	+0.70
Dec	85.80	87.00	84.65	86.00	+0.50
Jan	86.00	86.90	85.00	86.05	+0.50
Mar	86.60	87.40	85.25	86.45	+0.50
May	86.80	87.40	85.40	86.60	+0.50
Jul	87.00	87.25	87.00	86.70	+0.35
Sep	86.75	87.30	86.75	86.85	+0.30
Dec	86.60	87.60	86.30	86.95	+0.15
Mar	87.70	87.70	87.45	87.05	+0.15

Est. sales: 9,000 sales Mon. 6,090.

Total open interest Mon. 43,136 off 186 from Fri.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	876.00	882.00	873.50	873.00	— 4.00
Sep	885.00	887.50	887.00	879.00	— 5.50
Dec	909.50	910.00	898.50	900.00	— 6.80
Jan	914.00	915.00	907.00	906.30	— 7.10
Mar	928.00	929.00	918.50	918.90	— 7.80
May	941.00	944.50	933.00	931.30	— 8.50
Jul	955.00	955.00	945.00	943.70	— 9.20
Sep	967.00	967.00	958.00	956.10	— 9.90
Mar	1004.0	1004.0	996.0	993.50	—11.20

Est. sales: 15,000 sales Mon. 9,332.

Total open interest Mon. 155,563 off 943 from Fri.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	377.50	381.30	375.00	376.80	— 1.80
Jan	381.50	383.80	377.00	379.20	— 1.40
Apr	388.50	388.50	381.50	383.50	— 2.50
Jul	395.00	395.00	387.70	388.50	— 4.30
Oct	401.00	401.00	390.00	393.00	— 5.30

Est. sales: 2,388 sales Mon. 1,796.

Total open interest Mon. 10,115 up 46 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	283.00	285.30	282.90	285.20	+ 3.80
Sep	284.40	286.00	284.40	286.80	+ 3.80
Oct	286.50	289.40	286.30	289.20	+ 3.80
Dec	292.00	294.40	291.30	294.20	+ 3.80
Feb	297.00	299.00	296.30	299.10	+ 3.80
Apr	302.50	303.50	301.20	303.90	+ 3.80
Jun	305.50	308.40	305.50	308.70	+ 3.80
Aug	310.40	312.40	310.40	313.20	+ 3.80
Oct	316.50	317.00	316.00	317.80	+ 3.80
Dec	320.00	321.50	320.00	322.40	+ 3.80
Feb	324.00	326.30	324.00	326.80	+ 3.80
Apr	329.00	331.00	329.00	331.20	+ 3.80
Jun	332.50	334.00	324.00	335.60	+ 3.80

Est. sales: 18,800 sales Mon. 26,279.

Total open interest Mon. 174,901 off 2,270 from Fri.

Cash Prices

August 7, 1979

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.90	2.05
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	95-96	78-79
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	84½	63¼
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3765	6.2749
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	8.742	5.515
Gold N.Y., oz	285.10	207.20

New York prices.

Commodity Index

August 7, 1979

Moody's .... 1,062.40 f

Base 100: Dec. 31, 1931

p—preliminary; f—final

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 7, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	106.50	104.90	106.40	106.50	105.80	106.00
Dec	110.50	109.50	110.50	110.60	110.50	110.70
Mar	117.25	115.75	117.25	117.40	117.00	117.20
May	120.25	119.50	120.25	120.50	120.10	120.35
Aug	124.50	124.00	124.25	124.75	124.10	124.25
Oct	128.00	127.15	128.50	129.00	127.50	128.00
1,945 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,441	1,400	1,438	1,440	1,396	1,397
Dec	1,508	1,465	1,496	1,497	1,470	1,472
Mar	1,551	1,514	1,542	1,545	1,519	1,522
May	1,573	1,549	1,570	1,573	1,541	1,542
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	1,605	1,560	1,575
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,610	1,630	1,580	1,600
Dec	1,675	1,674	1,650	1,674	1,600	1,635
2,989 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,690	1,671	1,685	1,688	1,678	1,679
Nov	1,718	1,692	1,712	1,717	1,692	1,694
Jan	1,725	1,694	1,715	1,716	1,691	1,692
Mar	1,684	1,660	1,679	1,680	1,652	1,655
May	1,670	1,650	1,664	1,665	1,642	1,645
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,645	1,665	1,632	1,640
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	1,650	1,624	1,650
3,014 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 7, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	856.50	857.50	838.00	839.00
3 months	864.00	864.50	847.50	848.00
Cathodes: spot	829.00	830.00	811.00	814.00
3 months	846.00	847.00	838.00	832.00
Tin: spot	6,600.00	6,610.00	6,540.00	6,560.00
3 months	6,620.00	6,625.00	6,550.00	6,560.00
Lead: spot	573.00	575.00	558.00	560.00
3 months	555.00	556.00	541.00	542.00
Zinc: spot	304.00	304.50	303.00	304.00
3 months	316.00	317.00	315.00	316.00
Silver: spot	396.00	396.50	389.80	390.20
3 months	405.40	405.50	398.60	398.80
Nickel: spot	2,565.00	2,580.00	2,530.00	2,545.00
3 months	2,640.00	2,650.00	2,610.00	2,615.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 7, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	1,000	987	1,000	1,002	+3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	992	1,005	+5
Dec	1,045	1,040	1,042	1,047	+2
Mar	1,125	1,123	1,130	1,134	+2
May	1,155	1,155	1,158	1,170	+3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	1,190	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	1,205	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,195	1,220	Unch.
410 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,343	1,343	1,340	1,345	+5
Dec	1,390	1,384	1,383	1,398	Unch.
Mar	1,430	1,438	1,428	1,435	—5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,438	-	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	-	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	-	+15
9 lots					

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.00	92.00	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	126.83	126.85	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	143.53	144.39	159.63	136.58
London 30	466.60	459.60	508.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	268.55	265.10	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	82.29	81.94	83.74	55.45
Paris (6)	126.35	125.23	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	597.36	595.07	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	446.21	447.86	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,364.73	6,392.18	6,392.18	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	334.40	334.80	340.70	308.40

1. Ano-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

August 7, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	346	Matsu E. Wks	515
Canon	517	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	643
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Corp.	534
Fuji Bank	339	Mitsui Co.	331
Fuji Photo	631	Mitsukoshi	450
Hitachi	249	Nippon Elec.	375
Honda Motor	547	Sharp	453
C. Itoh	382	Sony Corp	1,900
Japan Air L.	2,880	Sumitomo Bank	339
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Taisho Marine	250
Kao Soap	514	Takeda	457
Kirin Brewery	417	Teijin	136
Komatsu	334	Tokyo Marine	573
Kubota	274	Toray	195
Matsu El. Ind.	643	Toyota	861

Monthly net asset value at 31st July 1979

ARMAC

Atlantic Raw Materials and Commodities Ltd.

U.S. $38.93 originally issued in 1975 at $10.

Armac Managers Ltd., Bermuda

Information:

ARMAC MANAGERS LTD., P.O. Box 2016, Hamilton, Bermuda, Tel.: Hamilton 27979. Tx.: BA 3368.

CAL GmbH, Konigsallee 58, 4000-Dusseldorf1, Tel.: (0211) 84321. Tx.: 8582025 cad.

This is not an offer for sale of shares. Shares are only for sale in those countries where there are no special registration requirements.

CALL YOUR SEC. IN SCHTDY. AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Your secretary in Schenectady wants to hear from you by phone. Because a two-way conversation is the best way to get questions answered, decisions made on all those little problems that pop up while you're away.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your secretary to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Hotel surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

Now, call your sec., and she'll think you're the nicest boss in Schtdy.

Bell System

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev Close
29¾	10½	StonCon	.60	2.6	10	50	23¾	23½	23½	+¼
20⅝	14⅝	StonShp	1.20	6.3	5	30	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
23½	14⅛	StorTec	s		12	1266	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—½
45	26	StorerB	1.30	2.8	16	253	u46	45	45⅝	+⅝
16⅝	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.8	6	7	14	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
49	23½	SluWor	1.25	2.6	18	2734	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	+⅜
5	2¾	SuavSho	.28	5.5	10	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
31⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.9	8	116	29½	29	29½	+½
32	22	SunChm	.60	1.9	5	109	31	30	31	+⅝
28⅝	19½	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	76	25⅜	25	25⅜	+⅛
60⅝	36⅜	SunCo	3	4.7	7	x2363	u63⅞	59⅝	63½	+3⅞
62½	37½	SunC pf	2.25	3.5		x16	u65¼	61⅝	64⅝	+2⅝
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.60	6.9	7	271	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	—⅛
30	19	Sundstr	1.20	4.1	8	178	30	29⅛	29½	—¼
73	50	Sunds pf	3.50	4.8		25	u73½	73	73½	+½
17½	9	SunsM	.40	3.6	8	49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
20¼	15⅛	SunrVol	.66	3.3	9	64	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅜
453	261	SuprOil	2.80	.7	27	124	429½	426	427	+2
17⅜	10⅞	SupmkG	.48	2.9	6	102	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
36½	23½	Supm pf	1.30	3.8		2	34	34	34	—½
12⅝	4⅛	Supscp				44	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
11¼	7⅜	SutroM	.97e	8.8	10	589	11½	10⅞	11	+⅛
29⅞	19⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.8	6	15	21	20⅝	20½	—½
24¼	14½	Sybron	1.08	5.5	11	142	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+½
40⅛	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.0		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
15⅝	7⅞	Systron	.10	.7	33	12	14½	14½	14½	
		—T—T—T—								
13⅞	11⅜	TRE s	.84	6.2	10	124	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
42¾	33⅛	TRW	2	5.2	6	540	39	38⅛	38⅛	
92¾	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.2		132	85¾	83	85¾	+2⅛
80	63⅛	TRW pr	4.50	6.1		5	73½	73½	73½	+1⅛
27¼	17½	TaftBrd	.76	2.8	8	442	u27⅝	27	27	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Talcott				52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Talley	1	10.	7	92	10⅛	10	10	
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.0		56	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
20⅝	16½	TampE	1.44	8.2	8	1200	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
34⅝	17⅜	Tandy			8	952	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft	n		2	330	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.3	18	109	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9	Tchncolr	.60	3.9	7	85	15⅝	15⅝	15½	—⅛
18½	7⅜	Technlca			14	1641	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.1	13	196	u57⅛	54⅝	56⅝	+1⅛
11¼	5	Telecor	6.60c		4	3	5	5	5	
144¼	83⅛	Teledn	9.92t	6.8	7	520	u147¼	143⅜	146½	+3¼
21⅜	8¼	Telprmt			20	350	19⅛	18⅜	19	+¼
9¼	3⅝	Telex			11	501	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
37	29	Tenneco	2.20	6.0	7	1078	36½	35⅝	36⅜	+⅜
30½	14½	Teradyn			17	199	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+⅝
19⅞	6⅛	Tesoro			8	1647	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅛
33⅞	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	7.8		180	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	+¼
29⅞	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.6	6	1878	28½	28¼	28⅜	+⅛
44⅞	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.3	8	285	44½	44	44	
57¼	32	TexEst	2.70	4.8	9	297	56⅝	56	56	—½
27¾	25⅜	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		2	26½	26½	26½	
47⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	5.6	8	103	47⅜	46½	46¼	+¼
47	34⅝	TxGs pf	1.50	3.3		1	46	46	46	
22⅝	16	Texind	.60	2.9	5	76	21⅛	20½	20⅝	+⅛
93¼	75⅝	TexInst	2	2.2	13	618	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	+½
15¼	5⅝	TexInt			17	611	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	
46¼	25⅝	TexOGs	.44	1.0	11	117	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	—½
65	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	28	6	62	62	62	—½
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.5	7	273	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	+⅛
25½	18	Texsglf	1.20	5.1	11	474	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+½
44⅜	35¼	Texglf pf	3	7.0		5	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+⅛
13½	4¾	Texfl Ind			3	59	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	104	28	27½	27¾	+¼
38⅛	27	Textr pf	2.08	6.9		68	30¼	30	30¼	+⅜
31¼	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	5.6		102	25	25	25	+1
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol	1.55	4.0	7	76	39	38	39	+1
47½	39¾	ThmBet	1.52	3.5	12	12	43⅝	43	43⅝	+¼
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.0	5	19	10½	10¼	10½	+½
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.1	6	7	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
17¼	9½	Thrifty	.60	3.8	12	121	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
28⅞	19⅛	Tidwatr	.90	3.7	9	59	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
34⅝	19	TigerInt	.80	3.2	6	325	25	24¼	24¾	+⅜
50⅛	35⅝	Timein	1.66	3.6	9	389	45½	44¼	45½	+1½
32⅝	26½	TimI pfB	1.57	4.7		461	u33½	32½	33½	+⅜
35⅛	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.6	8	292	33⅝	33	33⅛	
63½	45	Timkn	3	5.0	6	30	59⅞	59¼	59½	+⅛
9	4⅛	TobinP				5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
34½	19¼	ToddSh			7	191	29¼	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.3	8	56	18⅛	17⅞	18	
24⅝	19	TolEdis	2.28	11.	7	54	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
26⅛	20⅝	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		6	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
24	19⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		43	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
15⅝	7⅛	TonkaCp			6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.2	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
29⅝	17⅛	ToroCp	.88	4.1	7	38	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
24½	18⅛	ToyRUs	n		12	896	u24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+⅞
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.3	7	118	17½	17	17½	+⅛
23½	17½	Trane s	.92	4.1	9	77	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
38¼	27⅝	TranUn	2.36	6.8	7	80	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+⅛
30⅛	13⅞	TWC			4	852	20¼	19⅛	20	+⅜
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		4	19	18⅞	19	
18	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		41	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
29⅝	29	TWC pfC	wi	8.9		98	u29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+½
19⅛	14⅝	Transm	1	5.2	6	984	u19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
23¼	19½	TranInc	2.04	9.9		40	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
30¼	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.2	13	374	30	28½	29½	+2
14½	7½	Transcn	.40	4.2	8	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
103½	96⅞	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z240	99½	99½	99½	
26⅞	23⅛	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		32	25⅛	25	25	
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.8	4	3	14½	14½	14½	+¼
29	19⅛	Tranwy	1.80	7.8	5	19	23⅛	23½	23⅛	—⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.4	4	2048	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+¼
20¼	16⅜	TriCon	2.01e	11.		158	18⅝	18	18¼	+¼
38⅜	27	TriCn pf	2.50	8.7		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—
3⅝	2⅛	TriSoM			4	101	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
13½	7⅜	Triatgd	.20r	2.2	13	20	9⅞	9⅝	9¼	
24¾	14⅛	TriaPc	.84	4.2	7	28	20¼	20	20	
13⅛	6⅜	Trico	.18	1.9	9	61	10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
37⅝	15⅞	Trintyln	1	2.7	12	69	37¼	36⅜	37⅛	—⅛
17½	14⅛	TucsEP	1.42	8.5	8	68	17	16⅞	16⅞	
46¼	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.3	7	114	43⅜	41⅜	42⅝	+1
24½	17	TwinDs	1	4.8	7	17	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅜
24⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	1	4.2	4	200	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅜
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	64	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
42½	21⅜	Tymshr			15	191	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	+⅜
		—U—U—U—								
45⅝	23⅛	UAL	1	3.6	5	1538	28⅛	27	27⅝	+1
25¼	16⅜	UGI	1.64	6.6	8	30	25⅛	24⅞	25	
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.8	7	36	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
30½	16	UNCRes	.50	2.4	6	458	22	20⅞	20⅝	—1⅜
39½	17	UVInd	1.8c		6	79	26	25⅝	26	+¼
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	12	13	12⅞	13	
53⅛	40½	UniltJ	4.17e	9.3	7	22	45	44⅝	44⅞	+⅝
52½	43⅛	UCamp	2.40	5.1	8	486	47¼	46	47	+⅝
42⅝	33⅛	UnCarb	3	7.2	6	986	41⅛	41½	41⅝	+⅝
13⅝	7⅜	UnComr	.20	1.6		125	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	4.8	6	28	5⅛	5	5	—¼
15⅝	13⅜	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	124	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
49¼	39⅛	UnEl pf	4.50	10.		z220	44	43	43	+⅜
71	59	UnEl pf	6.40	10.		z100	62¼	62	62	—½
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
28¾	25⅝	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		42	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
40⅝	33	UnOCal	s1.30	3.4	7	877	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	—⅛
74	48½	UPacC	2.30	3.2	10	428	73⅝	72½	73¾	+⅛
8½	4⅝	Uniroyal			15	747	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
82	42	Uniryl pf	8	15.		z380	54¼	54	54⅛	+⅜
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.5	5	132	10	9⅝	10	
21⅜	10⅜	UBrd pf	1.20	9.8		5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
45⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	5.7	6	454	43⅞	43½	43¾	+¼
31½	28	UFinCal	s.90	2.9	8	21	u31⅝	31¼	31¼	
29⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.5	10	346	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+⅜
26⅞	21⅞	UIllum	2.56	11.	7	9	24⅛	24	24⅛	
23⅝	19	UIlu pf	2.20	11.		z60	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅝	12½	Unitlnd	.85b	4.5	6	2	19	19	19	+¼
19⅝	8⅜	UnitInn	.22	1.6	6	57	14¼	13⅝	14	+⅝
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.4	5	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40½	16	UnRefg	1.40	3.8	6	9	36½	36	36½	+¼
19⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58e	8.3		49	19⅛	18⅝	19	+¼
39⅞	29	USFid	2.40	6.2	5	890	39	38½	38⅞	+¼
33⅞	23¾	USGyps	2	6.5	4	127	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.7		7	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅜
16⅝	6⅛	USHom	.52	3.4	4	336	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅜
10¼	6⅝	USInd	.64	6.3	6	1372	u10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
20⅛	12⅜	USLeasg	.52	3.2	6	65	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
9½	4⅝	US Rlty				30	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+¼
30⅛	18¼	USShoe	1.48	7.8	4	239	19⅛	18⅞	19	—⅛
29⅞	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.1	5	538	22¾	22⅜	22½	—¼
37	30⅛	USTobc	1.84	5.5	10	22	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅛
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.3	7	1503	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	+½
140½	100	UTch pf	7.32	6.6		11	113	111	111	+1
70⅝	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	6.8		440	56⅝	53⅝	56⅝	+2
27⅝	26⅝	UTch pf	2.55	9.3		538	27½	27⅜	27⅜	—⅛
20¼	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.0	7	488	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅛
25⅝	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	5.9		11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
27½	12	Unitrod	.50	1.9	12	67	26½	26	26⅛	—⅛
10¼	6⅛	Univer	.56	6.0	6	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.6	8	43	17⅛	17	17¼	+¼
23⅝	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	5.1	8	40	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.5	9	1903	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+1½
27	17	USLIFE	.66	2.5	7	423	26¼	26	26⅛	+⅛
11½	9	UslifeFd	.960	9.1		36	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	10	112	19	18⅞	18⅞	
31½	27¼	UtPL pf	2.80	9.8		3	28½	28¼	28½	
		—V—V—V—								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	29	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
29⅝	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.1	9	409	28½	27⅝	28¼	+¼
9	4⅛	ValleyIn	.40	4.8	19	60	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
15½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	105	13½	13⅛	13¼	—½
23¼	11¼	Varian	.40	1.7	28	801	u23⅝	23	23⅝	+1⅛
14¼	7½	Varo	.40	3.8	7	498	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
26⅞	16⅛	Veeco	.50	1.9	9	236	u27½	26	27	+⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo				129	6⅛	5⅞	6	+1
14	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		27	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.0	15	116	32	31½	31⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	8	807	13	12⅞	12⅞	
55	46½	VaEP pf	5	10.		z920	48	47¼	48	+⅜
104⅛	92	VaEP pf	9.25	10.		z10	97	97	97	
30⅞	25¼	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		20	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
85	72½	VaE pfJ	7.72	9.9		z1010	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+⅝
81	67	VaEP pf	7.20	10.		z100	72	72	72	—1⅛
84½	68¼	VaEP pf	7.45	9.9		z2250	76½	75	75	—1
28½	7⅛	Vornado	.60	2.3	40	247	25⅞	25	25⅝	—½
15⅝	11⅛	VulcInc	.75	5.1	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
37¼	26⅝	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	12	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
		—W—W—W—								
38½	17½	WUI	.80	2.0	13	322	u39¼	37⅝	39¼	+1¼
22½	12	Wabash	.50	2.9	5	38	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.76	3.8	8	183	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
7	3½	WachRty				14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	27	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+1
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	4.8	6	304	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+½
40	29⅝	WlkrA pf	1.60d		7	38	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
33⅝	21⅞	WallBus	.84	3.1	8	4	27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
27⅛	17¼	WalMur	1.40	5.2	5	118	27¼	26⅝	27	+⅛
35⅝	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	5.1	6	177	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
11⅞	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.3		z10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
38	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.2		1	38	38	38	
12¼	7⅛	WardFd			9	10	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Warnaco	.20r	2.2	4	92	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
29¼	24⅛	Wrnc pf	1.50	5.5		1	27½	27⅛		
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.80	5.8	7	130	31⅛	30⅝		
39⅝	32⅛	WrnCom	s1	2.5	8	1052	u41⅛	39½		
113	78⅛	WrnC pf	1.25	1.2		1	103⅛	103⅛		
30⅛	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.5	9	1956	24	23⅝		
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.2	10	44	26⅝	26		
35⅛	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	4.3	7	36	32½	31⅜		
43½	30⅜	WashN pf	2.50	6.3		2	40	40		
24¼	20⅞	WshWt	2.08	9.8	7	19	23⅛	23		
34¼	22⅛	WasteM	.70	2.0	12	210	u34⅞	34		
28⅛	15	Watkins	.40	1.4	19	302	28	27⅝		
7⅝	4⅝	WayGos	.48	7.3	8	6	6⅝	6⅝		
19	15⅝	WayG pf	1.60	9.8		9	16⅝	16⅝		
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.4	14	4	5⅝	5⅝		
38	18⅝	WebbD	.28	1.7	16	138	16	15⅞		
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.4	6	373	32⅛	31⅝		
17⅞	10¼	WelFM	1.30e	7.4	9	58	17⅝	17⅝		
40	31⅛	WPtPP	2.80	7.6	6	27	37¼	37		
13⅝	9⅝	WstctT	g.80			22	12⅝	12⅝		
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.0	3	855	10⅛	9⅝		
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.4		21	26⅝	26⅝		
33¼	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.0	6	1334	33½	32⅝		
40¼	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	14	132	37⅛	37		
60⅝	27⅛	WPacIn	1	1.9	6	127	52⅛	52		
24⅝	14⅛	WUnion	1.40	6.6	12	308	21⅝	21⅛		
54	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.0		1	51	51		
61	47	WnUn pf	4.90	8.8		3	55¾	55¾		
11⅛	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		15	10¼	10¼		
25½	21	WUTl pf	2.56	11.		2	22⅝	22½		
24⅝	14	WestgEl	.97	4.5	5	1453	21½	21⅛		
30⅞	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.4	7	85	30	30		
32⅝	23½	Weyerhr	1	3.2	10	807	31⅝	30¾		
47½	38⅛	Weyr pr	2.80	6.3		509	45	43¾		
40½	28¼	WheelF	1.20	3.6	9	143	33⅝	33⅛		
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf	2	5.4		14	36⅝	36⅝		
65¼	62	WhelLE	5.75	9.4		z10	61	61		
24⅝	9	WheelPit			2	27	21⅝	21½		
49½	37	WhelPit pf	5	13.		z30	40	40		
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	6.3	9	106	22⅝	21⅞		
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	360	26¼	26		
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	126	6⅝	6⅝		
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.30	2.9	6	689	17½	17⅛		
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.9	5	98	15	14⅝		
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.9	11	8	11¼	10⅞		
23⅝	14	Williams	1	4.8	16	270	20⅝	20½		
17⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	32	97	10⅝	10⅜		
31⅞	25½	WinDx	1.68	5.4	9	94	31⅛	30½		
45	37	WinDx B				1	44½	44½		
7⅝	2½	Winnbgo			131	289	2⅝	2⅝		
13⅝	9⅛	WinterJ	1	10.	12	6	10	9⅞		
29⅛	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.4	7	50	25½	25¼		
93	80½	WisE pf	7.75	9.3		z50	83½	83½		
25⅝	19	WisGas	2.04	8.6	6	35	24	23⅞		
21⅝	17⅜	WiscPL	1.84	9.4	8	12	19½	19⅛		
21¼	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	9.2	7	50	18¾	18½		
27½	18⅛	Witco	1.40	5.0	4	122	u27⅝	27¼		
17½	10	WltrR	.80	6.8	7	125	11⅝	11⅝		
13⅝	7⅛	WolvrW	.36	2.6	5	113	9⅝	9⅝		
20⅝	12½	Wometc	.60	3.2	8	54	19	18⅝		
32⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.7	15	60	28⅝	28⅛		
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.60	6.1	6	740	26¼	25⅝		
43	26⅝	Wolw pf	2.20	6.0		2	36⅝	36⅝		
13⅝	5	WorldAir			5	46	6½	6¼		
78⅝	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	8	23	72	71		
19⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr	.48	5.4	8	2	8⅝	8⅝		
19½	10⅛	Wyman	.80	4.9	8	37	16⅝	16⅛		
9⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.6	9	92	8⅝	8⅝		
7½	3⅛	Wyly			14	247	6⅝	5⅝		
		—X—Y—Z—								
65⅝	50	Xerox	2.40	3.6	10	2724	u67¼	65		
27½	14¼	XTRA	s.52	2.1	5	139	25⅝	24⅝		
37⅝	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	6	20	35	34⅝		
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	4.9	6	174	20½	20¼		
21⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.5	14	214	20	19		
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			4	166	11⅝	11⅛		
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.3	11	1328	13⅝	13¼		
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	4.4	7	357	18⅛	17⅝		

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividend
going table are annual disbursements based
quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Spec
dividends or payments not designated as r
identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus
dend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or
ceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after st
or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted,
no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—
paid this year, an accumulative issue with
arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid i
12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stoc
ing 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-div
distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend
full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—W
ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xd
tribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or
ganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securiti
by such companies.
Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52
the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amountin
cent or more has been paid the year's high-lo
dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.50
Albert Heijn	88.50
Algembank	339.50
Amrobank	71.70
A'Dam Rub	48.50
Fokker	24.20
Heineken	85.80
H.V.A.	54.30
Hoogovens	22.20
K.L.M.	108.00
Nat. Nedder	113.00
Pakhoed	56.70
Philips	24.70
Robeco	165.50
Rolinco	136.50
Rorento	118.90
Royal Dutch	147.80
Unilever	121.00
Van Ommer	204.00
VMF-Stork	51.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,605
GBL (B.lamb)	1,780
Cockerill	483
Electrobel	6,470
GB-Inno-BM	2,645
Hoboken	2,920
Petrofina	4,885
Ph. Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Generale	1,865
Solvay	2,645
Un. Miniere	746

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.10
B.A.S.F.	136.30
Bayer	138.50
Commerzbnk	204.00
Cont. Gummi	54.10
Daimler	258.80
Demag	156.50
Deutsche Bnk	276.50
Dresdner Bnk	210.00
Hoechst	130.00
Hoesch	42.90
Karstadt	256.80
Kaufhof	195.00
K.H.D.	204.50
Lufthansa	91.80
Mannesman	160.00
Metallgesell.	253.00
Neckermann	148.00
RWE.new	181.50
Schering	246.80
Siemens	260.80
Thyssen	89.30
Varta	179.00
Veba	150.30
Volkswagen	209.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$6.72
Anglo-Am.	0.78
Barclays Bnk	4.35
Beecham Gp	1.37
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.59
BAT Ind.	2.83
BOC Int'l	0.73
Brit. Pet.	12.00
Burmah	1.42
Cadbury Sc.	0.55
Chartered	1.40
Courtaulds	0.85
De Beer D	$7.00
Decca Rec	3.40
Distillers	2.40
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	0.97
GEC	3.70
Free St Ged	24½
GKN	2.63
Glaxo Gp	4.41
Gold Fields	2.15
Gt Un St	4.16
Guinness	1.75
Hawker-Sidd	1.96
Hudson Bay	$11.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.25
Imps	0.92
Marks & Spen.	1.15
Metal Box	2.70
Nichols	0.50
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	0.52½
Rank Org.	2.16
Royal Dutch	32¼
R.T.Z.	2.80
Shell	3.56
Thorn (A)	4.26
Tube Invest.	3.30
Union Corb.	$6.49
Vickers	1.63
War L3½	8.23
West Deep	$14¼
West Drief	$43½
West Hold	$31¼
West Min	1.48
Woolworth	0.75½
ZCI	0.09

Milan

Bastogi	812.00
ERBA	2,020.00
ErcMarelli	295.00
Fiat	2,420.00
Finsider	130.50
Generali	45,670.00
IFI	2,702.00
Italcas	796.00
Italsider	343.00
LaRinas	118.25
Montedis	195.50
Olivetti	1,380.00
Pirelli	1,830.00
Snia Visco	806.00

Paris

Air Liquide	481.00
BSN	710.00
Carrefour	1,440.00
Cim Lafarge	266.30
Cie Bancaire	458.00
CFP	196.90
CGE	352.00
CCF	145.00
Elf-Aquitaine	865.00
Ferodo	388.00
Gen Occident	275.50
Imetal	66.50
L Oreal	670.00
Moch Bult	60.90
Michelin	952.00
Moet Henn	497.00
Moulinex	84.80
Paribas	217.00
PUK	93.00
Penarroya	44.80
Perrier	334.00
Peugeot	310.00
Rh Poulenc	131.10
Saclor	28.00
St Gobain	124.00
Suez	274.50
Telemecan	682.00
Thomson	216.60
Usinor	15.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,270
Buehrle	2,590
B Boveri	1,865
Cib Geigy	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,225
Fisher	705
HofRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,400
Sandoz	4,250
Ste B. Suisse	385
Sulzer	2,725
U.B. Suisse	3,235

Canadian Indexes

August 7, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	261.25	261.47
Toronto	1,555.90	1,557.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index. Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 7, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	654,600	70½	+1⅛
Greyhound	608,100	16⅛	+½
CaesarsWld s	456,500	26⅝	—⅛
GulfWstn	424,600	17¼	+⅜
Boeing s	362,900	46⅝	+1⅛
Pfizer	354,100	32⅝	+½
AmerT&T	330,300	57½	+⅜
CentSo West	307,800	14⅝	
PhilipsPet	304,700	38⅝	+⅜
Pan Am	293,600	8	+⅛
PhilipMorr s	281,300	34⅝	+1⅛
StudWorth	273,400	48⅝	+⅜
Xerox Cp	272,400	66⅝	+1⅜
NLT Corp	268,400	29⅝	—⅛
Honeywell	266,900	74	+2⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	45.41	31.13
Advanced	1,152	761
Volume Up (in millions)	35.16	13.96
Declined	405	651
Volume Down (in millions)	6.55	8.55
Unchanged	345	460
Total issues	1,902	1,872
New highs	127	64
New lows	2	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	849.06	863.97	848.04	859.87	+11.26
20 Trn	256.28	261.30	255.26	259.50	+4.05
15 Util	108.49	109.00	107.95	108.59	+0.23
65 Stk	302.54	307.35	301.73	305.74	+3.64

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.23	104.12	105.45	+1.25
Industrials	117.52	115.15	116.88	+1.55
Utilities	52.59	51.95	52.38	+0.19
Finance	13.59	13.29	13.52	+0.21
Transp.	16.10	15.73	15.98	+0.24

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	60.24	59.58	60.18	+0.73
Industrials	66.43	65.79	66.37	+0.88
Transp.	51.58	50.95	51.56	+0.97
Utilities	39.18	39.03	39.17	+0.18
Finance	67.45	66.73	67.45	+0.96

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 6	123,294	332,688	739
August 3	120,422	291,746	387
August 2	137,584	320,128	931
August 1	121,970	298,392	768
July 31	127,513	304,492	841

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
P&F Indust	439,300	2½	+⅛
DomePetr gs	184,000	35⅝	—3⅛
GtBas Pet	141,400	14½	+⅜
LoewsTh wt	135,500	26⅛	—1⅛
NumacOil g	103,900	36⅝	+⅝
Nortek Inc	87,900	8⅛	+⅜
ICM Realty	84,300	10⅛	+⅛
Syntex Corp	84,200	39⅝	+1⅛
Instrum Sys	82,600	11⅛	
Nelson LB	82,600	10⅞	+1½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.54	3.22
Advanced	383	288
Volume Up (in millions)	2.77	1.63
Declined	221	284
Volume Down (in millions)	1.14	0.94
Unchanged	232	262
Total issues	836	834
New highs	35	23
New lows	3	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
200.01	199.82	199.43	+0.24

International Bonds Traded in Eu[rope]

Midday Indicated Prices, August 7, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¾-83	94	95
Australia 8¾-91	92½	93½
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7¾-84	90½	91½
Barclays 8½-92	90¾	91¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
Bell-Can 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
BFCE 8¾-83	96½	97½
Brazil 9¼-84	94½	95½
Brit Gas 9-91	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	90	91½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¼	94¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	91½	92½
Charbonas 8¾-81	96¾	97¾
CityInvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cutler Ham 8-87	91¼	92¼
EEC 8¼-82	95¾	96¾
EEC 7¾-84	91½	92½
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¾
ECS 8¾-87	90	91
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	93	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
EMI 9¼-89	89¾	90¾
Ericsson 8½-89	92½	93½
Esso 8-86 nov	96½	97½
Eurofima 8½-83	96¼	97¼
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¼-83	97½	98½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90	92
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	96½	97½
ICI 8¼-87	90½	91½
ISE Cnda 9-82	96¼	97¼
I.U. Overseas 9-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92	93
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96	97
Michelin 9¼-86	95½	96½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-87	96½	97½
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	97¼	98¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NraKombk 8½-91	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¼-83	97¼	98¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¼	92¼
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
QuebProv 8¾-81	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 9-83	96	97
Ralston 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
SaabScania 8½-89	89¼	90¼
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	93¼	94¼
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 8¼-82	93	94
Strnd 8¼-88	96¼	97¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	94¼	95¼
TMay 7¾-87	88	89
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	89¼	90¼
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88¾	89¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Baker 5½-93	133	135
Beatrice 6¼-91	98	100
Beatrice 4½-92	81½	83½
Beecham 6¼-92	102½	104
Boots 6¼-93	102¼	103¾
Borden 6¾-91	93½	95½
Borden 5-92	83	85

Broadhale 4¾-87
Carnation 4-88
Chevron 5-88
Chrysler 4¾-88
Chrysler 5-88
Coke Bott. 6¾-93
Cr Suisse 4¼-91
Comm Int 6¼-86
Dartind 4¾-87
EastKodak 4½-88
Ford 6-86
Ford 5-88
GenElec 4¼-87
GenFoods 4¾-88
Gillette 4¾-82
Gillette 4¾-87
GulWestn 5-88
Honeywell 6-86
ICT 6¾-97
INA 6-97
ISE 6¼-89
ITT 4½-97
Jusco 6-92
Komatsu 7¼-90
Morgan JP 4¾-87
Nabisco 5¼-88
OwensIll 4½-87
PenneyJC 4½-87
RCA 5-88
Revlon 4¾-83
Revlon 4¾-87
Sperry 4¾-88
Squibb 4¾-87
Texaco 4½-88
Texas 7½-93
Tyco 8½-88
UnCarb 4¾-82
WarnLamb 4½-87
WarnLamb 4¾-88
Xerox 5-88

Bondtrade
Basis Dec. 31-1
Tuesday
Previous

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—127

AVX Cp	EnnisBF s	NatDetroit
Allegh Cp	FMC	NEngNucl s
Amcord Inc	Fairchild s	NICOR 1.90pf
Am Brands	Filmwys 58pfwi	PSA Inc
AmBrd 1.70pf	Fla Gas	Pac Tin
AmBrd 2.67pf	For McKess	PhilipMorr s
ACent Mtg	GCA Corp	Pioneer Cp
AmSLFla	GenAm Inv	Rockower
Am Stand	GenDynams	Rohm Haas
AmStores wi	Greyhound	Rowan
AmWat Wks	GulfWstn	Sanders
Ampco Pitt	GlfWn pfC	SantaFe Ind
Amrep Corp	GlfWn pfD	SanFelnd pf
Anixter Bro	Hack Watr	Schlumbrg s
BlawUtd pfU	HealthTechn	SciAtlanta s
Bandag Inc	HelmBrws	ScottFor
BankAmer	HewlettPk s	Scotty s
BarnesGp s	Humana	SignalCo
Bayuk Cig	Industri Nat	Seacst Bkg
Belden Corp	Intrlake Inc	South Ry
BlairJohn s	IntlMin Chm	SpectraPhys
BlissLau	KaisC 1.37pf	StauffChm s
BlueBell	Keystnts	StorerBrd
Boeing s	KrogerCo s	SunComp
Boise Cascd	Lehman Cp	SunComp pf
BrushWell	LevFd Cap	Sundstrd pf
Cascde NGs	Lilly Eli	TaftBrdcst
CentTelUt	Litton Ind	Tektronix
CenturyTel	Litton pfA	Teledyne
Chase Manh	Loews Corp	TimeInc pfB
Chessie Sys	MACOM s	ToysRUs n
ClevCliff	Madisn Fd	TWC 2.46pfwi
Coltind	MaratMf s	Transam Cp
Coltind pfD	Martin M	UnFinCal s
ComPsyc	MaryKay	US Indust
Comstryan s	Maytag	Varian Asso
Conl Telep	MidCont Tel	Veecolnst
ControlData	Mill Bradly	WUI
Diebold In	Mission Ins	WarnrCom s
DigitalEq	MorganJP	Waste Mgmt
Dreyfus Cp	NCNB Cp n	WitcoChm
DukeP pfN	NCR Corp	Xerox Cp
Eaton Corp		

NEW LOWS—2

AmWatr pfB Wheel Lake

OPEC to Dis[cuss]
Dollar's Dro[p]

TEHRAN, Aug. 7 (Re
The Organization of Petro
porting Countries is pla
emergency meeting ca
month to consider ways
ting the effects of the do
cline on oil revenues, Iran
uty Finance Ministe
Ibrahimzadeh said today.
He said in a telephone
that the meeting would co
mainly on the problem o
lar, but the price of oil w
probably be discussed. Mo
members favored linking
for oil, currently priced
for in dollars, to a basket
cies, he said.
The Iranian aide said
committee has been tryin
out a formula to cushion
revenues from oil, the
which has been raised abo
cent since the beginnin
year, against the dollar's
noted the dollar's decline
this year eroded OPEC oil
by 6 to 10 percent.
[In Vienna, a spoke
OPEC headquarters said I
knowledge of such a meet
ed Press International
But the spokesman said th
a meeting was planned
would have no reason fo
secret.]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 6, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
598	Bnk Mont	$24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
4030	Can Bath	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
2205	Royal Bk.	$43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	—⅛

Total sales 274,850 shares.

European Gold M[arkets]

August 7, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.
London	282.50	285
Zurich	283.625	284
Paris (12.5 kilo)	300.87	300

Official morning and afternoon London and Paris, opening and
... for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

What sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close

— A—A—A —
AAR .44 4.3 6 24 10⅝ 10 10¼+⅜
AAV .29e 6.6 6 8 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜
APS .44 5.3 6 16 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅜+⅛
ATI 102 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+⅛
AVC 5 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
AZL 13 23 5⅛ 5 5⅛+⅛
AbrdMf .40b 4.0 6 10 10 10 10
Acmell .38 2.0 15 7 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
Action 13 4 3⅝ 3⅝—¼
ActionCp .30 2.5 7 23 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+⅛
AdamR .12 .7 12 44 16½ 16 16½
AdobeO .20 .6 29 47 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅜+⅛
AeolsCp 6 90 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
AeroFlo .50e 2.8 4 4 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞—⅝
Aeronca 55 3⅛ 3 3
AffilCap .10e 1.5 24 15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
AffilPub .80 3.6 8 47 22¼ 22¼ 22¼+¼
AfterSix .32 5.7 5 7 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+⅛
AlskAir .30r 5.5 6 79 5⅝ 5⅝ 5½+⅛
AlboW .15e 4.3 2 12 3½ 3½ 3½
Alcolac .18 1.5 10 54 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+⅜
AllegCp wt 9 u27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅝+1⅝
AlgAir wtD 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
AlgAir pf 3 8.6 9 35 34⅞ 35 +⅛
AlmySt .20e 2.5 8 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Alphain .15e 1.2 11 15 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+⅜
Altamit .32e 2.5 4 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
Altec 15 10 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Altec pf 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
AlterFd .50 2.1 8 17 24½ 24⅜ 24⅜
Alcoa pf3.75 8.3 z300 45 44¼ 45 +1
Amdhl .48 1.4 12 313 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅝+½
AmAgro .05e .3 9 10 18⅝ 18½ 18½—⅜
AmBrd wt 2 43 42⅝ 42⅝+¼
ABusPd .40 3.9 6 9 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛—¼
AmCapCp 22 2 1⅞ 2
AContrl .56 4.7 6 8 u12 11⅝ 12 +⅜
AGenPd .34 2.7 6 38 u12⅝ 12 12⅝+⅜
AMzeA .48 4.6 7 12 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜—¼
AMzeB .48 4.5 7 23 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+⅛
AmMfg 1.90i 2.7 11 2 71 71 71
AMdBld s .15 10 18 9⅝ 10
AMotin .30 2.2 6 21 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
AmPetf 2.20 7.0 6 25 31⅝ 30½ 31⅜+⅜
AmPlan Cp 3 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
APrecs .40 3.6 7 17 11⅛ 11 11⅛+⅛
AScIE .04e .6 94 7⅛ 7 7⅛+⅜
AmTec .50a 6.0 4 11 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜
Andrea .21 5.4 8 3 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
AngloC .20e 1.2 9 222 17⅜ 17 17⅜+⅜
Anthony .40 3.6 5 32 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛
ApiDta .16 1.8 9 70 9¼ 9 9⅛+⅛
ApldDev 27 85 6⅝ 5⅞ 5⅞—⅜
AqutCd g.47 46 28⅝ 28½ 28½—⅜
Armin .12 .8 9 13 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
ArrowA .20 2.7 5 13 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜—⅛
Arundel .10e 1.2 5 14 8½ 8¼ 8¼—⅜
Asamer g.30 135 15⅝ 15 15 —½
AskinSvc 46 32 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
Astrex 10 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
Atalnio .15e 3.6 5 6 5½ 5⅜ 5½+⅛
Atco Ind 111 1 ⅜ 15-16+3-16
AtlsCM .05e 1.9 8 81 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+⅛
AtlasCp wt 27 6 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
Audiotr .16 2.5 6 17 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜—⅛
Augat s .40 2.0 12 226 19⅞ d18½ 19⅝+⅜
AutoTrn 20 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼
AutmRod 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 2 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝+½
AVEMC .34 4.5 7 61 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
Avondl 1.20 7.1 23 4 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
Avdin 11 105 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+½
— B—B—B —
BAT .15e 2.4 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
BRT 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Badger .70 6.1 5 29 11⅛ 11⅛ 11½
Baker .20 3.9 19 5⅛ 5 5⅛+⅛
Baldor .28 1.0 12 17 28⅜ 28 28 —⅜
BaldwS .32a 4.3 43 7⅜ 7½ 7½
BanFd 1.62e 8.3 x14 19⅝ 19½ 19½+¼
Bangor wt 63 2 1⅞ 2 +⅛
Banistr g.40 46 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
Barclay 1 1½ 1½ 1½
BarcoCa .12 2.8 18 35 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+⅛
BarryR s.16 1.6 8 231 10 9⅜ 9⅞+1⅛
Bartons 19 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
BaruchF 35 22 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜+⅛
Barwick 43 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+⅛
BnfStA s.40 2.0 6 15 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
BergEnl 11 29 9 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
BergnB .24 2.2 7 68 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼—⅛
BrgB pf1.15 6.3 13 18⅜ 18 18¼+⅜
BernzO 5 2 2 2
Berven 21 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝—⅛
BethCp 14 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Beverly .12e 1.7 10 150 7½ 7 7¼
BicPen .48 4.1 9 51 12 11⅝ 11¾—⅛
Bickfrd .05e 2.9 5 23 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
BigVSp s .24 2.7 6 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
BinkMf 1b 5.8 6 19 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
Blessng .54 6.4 4 x4 8⅝ 8½ 8½—⅛
Blount .64 2.8 5 2 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+⅛
BodinAp 16 5 4⅞ 5 —⅛
BowVall g.10 176 25⅛ 24⅛ 24⅝—½
BowlA n .24 4.7 7 18 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+⅛
Bowmar 31 143 4½ 4 4⅛+⅜
Bowne .48b 2.5 7 16 19⅝ 19½ 19½+⅛
BradldN .26 2.6 7 250 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
Branch .20 4.6 4 61 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
Braniff wt 25 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+⅛
Brascan 1a 5.3 5 93 19⅛ 19 19 —⅛
BraunE 1.40 5.0 10 2 28 28 28 —⅛
BreezeCp .57t 3.5 5 6 11⅞ 10⅝ 11⅝+⅛
BristBr .60 2.5 9 30 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛—⅜
BroDart .20 5.0 10 15 4 4 4 —⅛
BrodySe 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
BrooksP .44 2.0 11 47 22¼ 21⅝ 22 —⅜
BrownCo wt 37 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅜—⅛
BrnFA 1.16 3.3 11 14 35⅝ 34⅝ 35¼+¼
BrnFB 1.16 3.1 12 18 37⅜ 37½ 37½
BrnF pf .40 8.9 1 4½ 4½ 4½+⅛
Bulldex 4 12 4 4 4 +⅛
Burgess 6 2½ 2½ 2½
Burnsin .60 4.4 8 88 13⅝ 13 13⅝+½
— C—C—C —
CK Pet .16 1.1 32 76 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+⅜
CDI 7 33 10⅜ 10 10⅛+⅛
CHB Fd .57t 5.9 7 30 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.1 7 48 4⅝ 4⅜ 4½+⅛
CRS .30 2.9 5 8 10¼ 10 10¼+⅛
CSE 1.40 6.5 6 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
CWTran .79e 3.1 5 17 25½ 24⅝ 25⅛+⅜
CagleA .05e .3 3 4 6 5⅝ 6 +¼
Caldor .50 2.5 7 75 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝
Calcomp 46 57 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 +⅛
ColLt pf.55i 6 5 4⅝ 4⅝
Comco .30 1.1 12 14 26⅝ 26 26¼
CmpChb g 66 7¼ 7 7⅛
CdnHmst g 169 19 18⅜ 18⅜—¼
CdnMarc g.40 58 12 12 12 +⅛
CdnMer g 16 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛—¼
CdnOcc g.58a 7 32⅝ 31⅝ 32⅛+½
CdSupO g 131 118⅝ 118 118
CapitlFd .20 5.5 5 29 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝—⅛
Caressa .05e 1.3 9 30 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
Carnat 1.50 5.5 8 698 27¼ 26¾ 27⅛+⅜
CaroEn 1.20 4.5 9 49 27 26 26⅝+⅛
CarrolDv 8 24 5⅛ 5 5 —⅛
CastlAM 1b 6.3 5 4 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
CosFd 1.60a 8.1 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
Cavitrn .10e 1.0 175 5 18½ 10⅞ 18½
CelluCft 6 5 3 3 3
CenM pf3.50 11. z230 32½ 32 32 —½
CentSe .70e 12. 16 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+⅛
Cenvill 1.20 6.8 6 88 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝+⅜
CertifCp 10 1 6½ 6½ 6½
Celec .12 2.4 9 20 5 4⅞ 5
ChampHo 258 1⅜ 1½ 1½—¼
ChartM s 7 55 u17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝+⅜
ChrtM pf.75 11. 14 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+⅛
Chmpisf .24 2.7 8 3 9 9 9 +⅛
ChiRv 1.60a 8.0 12 28 20 19⅝ 20 +⅜
ChiefDv g.6 321 23⅝ 22 22 —⅜
ChildWld 6 11 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅛
CircleK .1 5.3 9 25 19 18⅝ 18⅝
Citation .56 5.4 7 16 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+⅛
CityGas .92 5.3 7 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
Clabir .14b 3.7 14 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Clarostat 6 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
Clausng s 6 8 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+⅛
Clopay .32 3.2 9 56 10 9⅝ 10 +¼
CohenHat 9 46 4⅝ 4½ 4½
Cohu .16e 3.9 9 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—⅛
Colemn .92 5.1 7 82 18 17⅝ 18 +⅛
ColCml 52 55 12⅝ 12¼ 12½+⅛
Colwell .60 3.2 12 52 19 18½ 18⅝+⅛
Cominc g 3 273 u37⅝ 35⅝ 36⅝+1
ComAll .40 1.8 7 13 22½ 22¼ 22¼—⅛
ComMtl .60 3.4 3 40 18 17½ 17⅝+¼
Comdlnt 11 43 38⅝ 38 38 —⅛
ComdrCp 28 17 2⅝ 2½ 2½—⅛
Compo s .20 2.7 10 32 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+⅛
ComouD 6 2 5⅛ d 5⅛ 5⅛
CompInv 39 3⅛ 3 3 —⅛
Conchm .80 4.4 6 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+⅛
ConcrdF 3 3⅝ 3½ 3½—⅛
Condec .30t 2.5 47 12⅜ 11⅞ 12 +⅛
ConarHm 7 64 u15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+1⅛
Conrock .90a 2.8 9 7 u31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+⅜
Conroy .16 3.9 4 24 4⅛ 4 4⅛+⅛
ConsOG 178 15½ 14⅝ 15⅛+⅜
ConsRef .60 6.3 8 1 9½ 9½ 9½
ContMtl 5 6 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅜+⅛
ContTel wt 50 16 3-16 3-16
Cookin .20e 2.6 9 32 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+⅛
CookP .15t 59 4 29 29 29 +⅛
CoopJr .10e 3.1 1 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
CoreLb .28 1.3 16 43 22 21⅝ 22 +⅛
Cornlius .80 4.4 8 47 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛+⅜
Courtld .14e 7.5 9 1 1⅞ d 1⅞ 1⅞—⅛
Cramer 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛—⅛
CrestFo 4 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
CrestOil s.14 .7 49 96 20 19½ 19½—⅛
Cromet 1.40 5.1 4 14 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝—⅝
CrossAT 1.28 4.2 9 13 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+⅛
CrowlM .50 5.8 6 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
CwnCP s.40 3 112 30⅝ 32 33⅛+1⅛
CrownC .20 4.7 7 10 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+⅛
Crownin s.28 4.0 2 7 7 7 +⅛
CruleR .36 2.5 19 39 14⅛ 14 14⅛+⅛
CrystlO s 24 116 20⅝ 20 20⅛
CubicCp .60 3.3 7 62 18⅜ 17⅝ 18⅛+⅛
Curtice 1.10b 6.5 5 31 17⅛ 17 17 —⅛
— D—D—D —
DCL 6 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
DWG .35t 11. 8 48 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
DamonC 5 50 3⅛ 3 3 —⅛
Damson 51 11 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜—⅛
DataAc n 9 104 9⅜ 8⅞ 9⅜+⅜
Datpod .30 1.7 10 531 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+⅛
DayMn .25e 2.1 9 25 12 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
DeRose 4 2 2 2 +⅛
Decoratr .24 8.3 12 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+⅛
DelLabs .48 3.0 14 9 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛+⅛
DelmtQ .10e .7 16 91 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+⅛
DeliwdF .60 6.8 18 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞—⅛
DevCaA 4 53 19⅝ 19½ 19½—⅛
DevonGp s 4 z500 16 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
Digicon 33 44 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+⅛
Diodes 54 4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+⅛
DisFab 6 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛—⅛
DomeP g s 1840 38⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝—3⅛
Domlr g1.88a 123 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+⅛
DorcGas n 9 122 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛
Downey s 5 4 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
DrexUt 1.68 9.3 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+⅛
DrivHarr 16 11¼ 11 11¼+⅜

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Ch'ge Prev Close

14 7 DrPafr .40 4.8 9 20 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—¼
26⅝ 13 DplxPd .80 3.2 5 3 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ DurTst .40b 4.0 10 62 10⅜ 10 10⅛+¼
15⅝ 2⅝ Dynlctn 169 578 10⅝ 9⅜ 10⅛+⅜
27⅝ 13⅝ Dyneer .72 2.8 7 7 26 25⅝ 26 +⅛
— E—E—E —
7 3⅛ EAC .21e 4.3 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
15⅛ 8½ EECO .24 1.8 11 10 13 12⅞ 13
24⅝ 11⅛ EarthRes 1 4.6 8 61 22 21⅞ 21⅞—¼
21⅝ 16½ EstnCo 1.20 6.6 7 2 18½ 18½ 18½+⅛
4⅝ 3⅛ EazorE .24 6.2 8 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ Edmos 8 2 2 2 —⅛
25 15⅞ EDO .60 2.5 18 27 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝+¼
14⅛ 8⅜ Ehren .10e 1.0 9 25 10 9⅞ 9⅞+⅛
7⅝ 3 ElAudD 4 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
28⅛ 15⅛ Electrsp 1 4.3 8 6 23⅝ 23⅝ 23½+⅛
37 23⅝ ElecAm 1.40 4.3 6 13 32⅛ 32 32⅛+⅛
16⅞ 12⅜ Elsinor n 23 343 15⅝ 14⅞ 14⅞+⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ EmrRd s 4 33 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅞+⅛
10½ 5⅝ EngyRs .24 2.6 21 44 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛
3⅞ 2⅛ Ero Ind 6 2½ 2⅜ 2½+⅛
19⅝ 11⅛ EsqRd .57e 3.3 6 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ EtzLav .20e 2.7 14 2 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
21⅝ 13 EvansAr .40 2.8 9 91 15⅛ 14½ 14½
8⅞ 4⅛ Exectve 8 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
— F—F—F —
12⅛ 6⅝ FPA .40 3.5 3 5 11½ 11½ 11½
9½ 3⅜ FSF Ind .12 2.1 100 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
12 9⅞ Fabind s 4 69 11⅝ 11¼ 11¼
6⅝ 2⅝ FairTex 3 5 4⅛ 4 4 —⅛
3⅞ 1⅛ FairNob 5 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
8⅝ 2½ FairmC .15 2.9 28 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
16½ 9 FamDir .36 2.5 8 8 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅛+⅛
3⅝ 2⅝ FarahRk 6 7 3 3
16⅝ 8⅝ FannyF .50e 3.4 5 5 14½ 14½ 14½
21 13¼ FedMart .60 3.7 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
19¼ 14⅝ FedRf 1.36 8.2 18 14 16½ 16 16½—⅛
8⅝ 4⅝ FedRes 24 558 6⅞ 6¼ 6½—¼
38 18⅝ Felmnt .25 .7 17 66 36 35 35⅞+⅜
6⅝ 2½ Fideico 7 33 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
19⅝ 12¼ FinGen .40b 2.2 8 7 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+⅛
10⅝ 7½ FtConn 1a 12. 6 17 8½ 8¼ 8½—⅛
24⅝ 17⅝ FtSLSh 1b 4.9 4 26 20½ 20 20½+½
6¼ 3⅛ Fstmrk 9 16 3½ 3½ 3½
17⅝ 10 FischrP .11 .7 8 7 55 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅜+½
21⅝ 15⅝ FitchGE 2 10. 5 16 20 19⅝ 19⅞—½
11⅞ 3⅝ FlanEnt 7 22 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
23 17⅝ FlightSf s.16 .7 17 46 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅝+⅜
14 7⅛ FlaRck .22e 1.9 5 42 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝
24 7⅝ FlowGen 17 81 23 22½ 22⅝+⅛
16⅝ 10⅝ Flowers .44 3.9 7 22 11¼ 11 11¼+⅛
20 15⅝ FlukeJ s 14 23 20 19⅝ 20 +⅛
10⅝ 6 FooteM .45e 4.8 11 14 9½ 9⅛ 9⅜—⅛
36⅝ 28 Foote pf2.20 6.4 1 34½ 34½ 34½
73 56 FordCan g5a z700 60 59⅝ 60 +⅜
25⅝ 9⅝ ForestC .10 .6 8 23 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+⅛
8⅝ 3⅛ ForestLab 17 u 9 8⅝ 9 +⅛
9½ 4⅝ FrankinRt 28 38 9⅛ 9 9⅛+⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Franks .36 4.1 6 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
6⅝ 4½ Friedm .24b 4.0 4 20 6 6 6
15⅝ 3⅝ FriendFr 306 18 6⅝ 6½ 6½—⅛
13 8 Friona s .40 4.8 3 15 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜—⅛
9 5⅞ Frischs .30b 4.4 5 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ FrontA .20b 1.6 5 32 12½ 12 12⅛—⅛
9⅝ 4 FrontA wt 91 6 5⅝ 5⅞
— G—G—G —
2½ 1⅛ GIExpl 12 33 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+⅛
6½ 3 GIT 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ GRI .30 6.2 8 10 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+⅛
2⅝ 1¼ GTI 15 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
13⅝ 6⅝ Goran .60 7.9 4 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
4⅝ 2⅛ Garland 2 2½ 2½ 2½
28½ 15 GatLit .40b 1.8 8 158 22⅝ 21⅝ 22 +⅝
4 2⅝ Gaylrd .05e 1.9 4 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
22⅝ 18⅝ GelmSc n 22 82 u24⅝ 22⅝ 24½+1⅞
5 2⅝ GnEmp .32b 7.3 5 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
10½ 4¼ GenExp 147 6½ 6⅝ 6⅝
5½ 2⅝ GnHous 3 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Genisco 8 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
8 4⅝ GenvDr .18r 2.4 7 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
37⅝ 13⅝ GerbSc .20 .6 14 9 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝—⅜
18⅝ 15⅝ GiantF s 1 5.7 5 33 17⅝ 17½ 17½—⅛
13⅞ 7⅞ GntYell g.60e 49 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
9⅝ 5 Gisrock .10 1.1 17 20 u 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+⅜
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 4.0 6 9 30 29⅝ 30
30 16⅝ Glnmr .88 3.0 8 38 29⅝ 28½ 29 +⅜
12⅝ 7⅝ Globeln .70 6.2 10 20 11⅝ 11¼ 11¼—½
11⅝ 7⅝ Glosser .44 5.1 5 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
3 1 Glover 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
5⅝ 3 Gldblatt 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
18⅝ 3 GoldnCyc 11 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
44⅝ 13⅝ GldNugt .08i .4 36 157 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+½
13 7 GoldWH .64 6.6 6 25 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
1⅞ 1⅛ Goldfield 173 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
1 ⅜ Gdrich wt 35 1½ 1⅝ 1⅝—⅛
26 19 GormR 1.20a 5.7 7 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+⅜
16⅝ 8⅝ GouldT .88 6.2 11 2 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+⅛
10⅝ 6¼ GrahMd .30 3.8 18 11 8 8 8
13⅝ 7⅝ GrandAu .32e 2.6 7 66 u12⅝ 11⅞ 12⅛+½
18⅝ 9⅝ GrndCtl .50 4.9 6 12 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛—⅛
19½ 8⅝ GranarA 90 42 9⅝ 9 9
11⅝ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 5 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛—⅛
18⅝ 4⅝ GtBasinP 73 1414 14⅝ 13⅞ 14½+⅝
34⅝ 18⅝ GtLkCh .28 .8 14 391 34 33 33⅝—⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ Greenmn 14 14 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
10½ 6⅝ GREIT .40 3.7 21 24 u10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+⅛
25⅝ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 6.1 7 32 24 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
15⅝ 11⅝ GuardC .60b 4.7 9 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
27⅝ 14½ Guilford .88 3.4 4 11 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝—⅛
54⅝ 24⅝ GltCan g1.40 151 47⅝ 47 47 —⅛
11⅝ 5 Gulstrm 8 115 11 10⅝ 11 +⅜
— H—H—H —
3½ 1½ HalcoPd 7 1¼ 1¼ 1¼—⅛
15 9¼ HallsM .80 6.4 5 10 12½ 12½ 12½+⅛
8½ 5 Hamph .65t 11. 4 8 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
16⅝ 12 Hanalrd .88 6.9 5 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
8½ 5⅝ HanSqRt 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
33⅝ 22½ Harland 1 3.1 11 4 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Harvey 6 42 3⅛ 3 3 —⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Hasbro .05t .6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
12 8⅝ Hasting .60 5.3 5 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
7½ 5 HawaiA 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
9⅝ 3½ HlthCh 16 20 6 6 6 +⅛
10⅝ 6 HelmM .30 3.4 5 16 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
6⅝ 7⅝ HeinWr .39e 4.7 7 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
6⅝ 3⅝ Heinick .16 2.2 8 37 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ HelmMtg 20 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
17⅝ 10⅝ Hess's .60b 4.6 6 3 13⅝ 13 13 —⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ HiGlnc .06r .7 8 17 9⅝ 9 9
12 8 HiShear .40 3.0 6 28 13½ 13 13⅛+⅛
8⅝ 6½ Highland 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Hiptrnic .20 2.7 9 16 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ Hofman .20 4.7 7 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
41 31½ HolnaA g2.20 2 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝
13⅝ 5⅝ HollyCp 13 192 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
60 33⅝ HmeOA g1.30 3 52½ 52½ 52½+⅛
35 15 Hormel 1.48 4.7 6 2 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+⅜
19⅝ 6⅝ HornHar 24 59 18⅛ 17⅝ 18⅛+⅜
13⅝ 8½ HospM wt.60 5.2 2 10 11⅝ 11½ 11½+⅛
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.85e 9.4 11 19 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+½
8 5 HousRon .50b 6.9 5 23 7⅛ 7 7⅛+⅛
5⅝ 3 HouseVl 11 19 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜—¼
27½ 13½ HouOM .80 4.0 13 556 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.0 44 21⅝ 21 21 —½
28⅝ 6½ HowelC .40 1.6 8 33 25 23⅝ 24⅝+1
31½ 24 HubellA 1.56 5.2 7 2 30 30 30 +⅜
31⅝ 23⅝ HubellB 1.56 5.2 7 4 30⅛ 30 30⅛+½
16⅝ 9⅝ HuckMf .32a 1.9 7 31 u17⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+1⅛
66 33⅝ HudBO g 2 5 61⅜ 61⅜ 61⅜
8½ 3⅝ HuntH .20 2.7 8 139 7½ 7⅛ 7½+⅜
54 27⅝ HuskyO g 1 202 48⅝ 48⅝ 48⅝+⅛
— I—I—I —
5⅝ 3½ ICH .15e 3.1 4 61 5 4⅝ 4⅝+¼
11⅝ 7⅝ ICM .50e 4.7 14 842 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
7⅝ 3½ IFS Ind .14 1.8 8 64 6⅝ 6½ 6½—⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ IMC .28 2.3 4 8 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+⅛
9⅝ 7 IRT Pr .57e 6.2 12 40 9⅝ 9 9⅛+⅛
1⅝ ⅝ ITI 7 16 ⅝ 11-16 11-16—1-16
2 5-16 1½ ImpGp .09e 4.6 6 4 1 15-16 1 15-16 1 15-16
10½ 3⅛ Imperind 4 51 9⅝ 8⅞ 9½+⅛
33⅝ 17⅝ ImprOil A g1 44 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—¼
46⅝ 38 InPL pf 4 10. z180 40 40 40 +¼
3 1 InflightSv 14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅝ 1 Inolex 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅝ 11⅝ Instron .40 1.9 8 17 21 20⅝ 21 +⅛
2 1 InstrSys 23 826 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
12⅝ 5⅝ IntegRes 6 17 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
14⅝ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 276 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅜
20⅝ 10⅝ Intmk .28r 1.3 3 25 15⅝ 15 15⅝
4⅝ 2½ IntBnknt 8 136 3 3 3 —⅛
7½ 5⅝ IntChris n 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
3½ 1 IntFdSvc 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
36⅝ 17½ IntGenl 1.48 3.9 5 45 u36⅞ 35⅞ 36⅛+⅛
8⅝ 4½ IntProt .30 4.1 4 35 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
9⅝ 6½ IntSeaw .60 8.6 8 4 7 7 7
3 ⅝ IntStrtch 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝ ⅝ Interphot 2 1⅝ 1 1⅝
14⅝ 7⅝ Intplast .30 2.9 9 4 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+⅛
4½ 1½ InvestFlo 1 15 2⅝ 2½ 2½+⅛
28⅝ 15⅝ Ionics 12 31 26 25 26 +⅜
34½ 17½ IroqBrd .36 2.0 8 72 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅝—½
5½ 2⅝ Irvinind .10 2.2 3 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+⅛
— J—J—J —
7⅝ 4⅝ Jaclyn .40b 8.0 6 9 5 4⅞ 5 +⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Jacobs .50b 3.8 7 48 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅜
11⅝ 4½ Jensen 1.50t 30. 4 13 5⅛ 5 5 —¼
4⅝ 2 Jetero .05e 1.5 42 97 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
4⅝ 1⅝ Jetronic 8 52 3 2⅝ 3 +⅛
11⅝ 4⅝ JohnPd .36 7.4 12 9 5 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
10⅝ 2⅝ JuniperP 108 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝—⅛
11½ 7⅝ Jupiter 2 19 u12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝+⅜
— K—K—K —
8⅝ 3⅝ KTelin .30e 3.9 48 56 8⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅝
2⅝ 1⅝ Kalstn .75c 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅝ ½ KaneMl wt 8 ⅝ 9-16 ⅝+1-16
10⅝ 3⅝ KaooKT 18 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
17⅝ 7⅝ KenaiCp 8 44 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+⅛
12⅝ 8⅝ Kenwin .60 5.1 5 17 12 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Key Co .20e 3.3 5 6 6 5⅝ 6 +⅛
2⅝ ½ Kidde wt 15 ⅝ ⅝
3⅝ 2½ KinArk 9 61 3⅝ 3 3⅝+⅛
25 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.5 6 40 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅝+⅛
27⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 9 90 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+2⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ Kit Mfg 9 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ KleerVu 10 51 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
11⅝ 4½ Kleinerts 31 10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
17⅝ 17½ Knogo n 13 240 u18 d17 18 +⅜
7 3⅝ KuhnStr 3 40 4⅝ 4 4⅛+⅛
— L—L—L —
3⅝ 1⅝ LaBarge .06 2.8 19 13 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
6⅝ 3⅝ LaMaur .20 3.2 8 13 6⅝ 6 6¼+⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ LaPnt 3 2⅝ 2½ 2½
5⅝ 1⅝ LafyRad 21 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3½ 2 LakeSh g 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
10 4⅝ Landmk 18 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Laneco .20b 2.3 4 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
16⅝ 13 LazKap n.40 2.7 4 12 15 14⅝ 15 +⅛
21 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 2.9 8 17 20½ 20⅝ 20½+⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LeePh 8 37 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
15⅝ 9⅝ LehighP 4 32 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+⅛
8⅝ 3⅝ LeisureT 4 26 4 3⅝ 4 —⅛
12 5⅝ LibtyFb .39t 5.4 4 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ Lightolr .24 2.6 5 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
8⅝ 3⅝ LincArn 7 21 8 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
4⅝ 2 LloydsE 13 2⅝ 2 2
4⅝ 2⅝ Lodge .08e 3.0 8 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
33⅝ 17½ Lohmn 1.20 5.8 8 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
27½ 9⅝ LoewT wt 1355 27½ 26 26⅝—1⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ Logicon 9 15 15½ 15½ 15½
4⅝ 3⅝ LundyEl 7 3 6⅛ 6 6⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Lydall .78 7.2 6 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ LynchCp 3 8 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
— M—M—M —
7⅝ 3⅝ MPO 5 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Macks .20 3.1 5 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Macrod 28 511 2⅛ 2 2⅛—⅛
20½ 17⅝ MePS 1.84 9.6 5 5 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
9⅝ 6⅝ MonrC .60 6.8 6 18 9 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛

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1 11-16 ⅝ Marinda 8 40 1¼ 1 3-16 1 3-16+1-16
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23⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. 15 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Marshln 38 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
23⅝ 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.2 6 12 12½ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
15⅝ 8½ Masind .60a 5.9 14 13 10⅝ 10 10¼+⅛
27½ 16⅛ MllRsh s.20 .7 16 52 27⅝ 26⅝ 27½+1⅛
12½ 9½ Matrix s 10 46 12 11⅝ 12 +⅜
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22⅝ 14⅝ Means 1.20 5.5 8 191 22⅛ 21½ 21⅞+⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Medalst .50 5.1 4 53 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6⅝ 2⅝ MedalnGp 10 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
25⅝ 17 MediaG .72 2.9 9 49 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅛+⅜
19⅝ 10⅝ Meenan n.24 1.4 9 22 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+⅛
13½ 7 Megalnl .34 2.4 5 26 10 9⅝ 9⅝
25⅝ 12⅝ MEMCo 1 7.3 6 33 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b 4.4 5 27 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+½
12 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.4 10 42 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Metex .40 3.7 6 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
37⅝ 20 Metpth .32 1.3 22 134 24½ 23⅝ 24½+⅜
4⅝ 1⅝ Metrocar 116 26 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ MichGen 25 2 2 2
6⅝ 3⅝ Micklbry .16 3.5 14 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
13⅝ 6 MidldCo .20 2.1 4 27 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+⅛
24⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .48b 2.2 11 51 19 18⅝ 18½
11⅝ 6⅝ Miller H .60 5.5 7 27 u11⅝ 11 11 +⅛
54⅝ 46⅝ MinP pf 5 10. z25 49 49 49
83 66 MinP pf7.36 11. z100 69 69 69
8 2½ MissnIT 76 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
34⅝ 13⅝ MitchlE .20 .6 13 43 33 32⅝ 32⅝—⅜
24½ 12⅝ MiteCp .50 2.4 8 3 20½ 20½ 20½
7⅝ 5½ MonMg .44 7.2 6 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—⅛
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.3 18 8 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛+¼
9⅝ 6 MtgGth .76e 7.8 15 50 u 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
27 16⅝ MtVMtl 1a 3.7 5 2 27 27 27 +⅛
7⅝ 1⅝ Movielab 7 12 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
— N—N—N —
18⅝ 11 NFC n .20 1.3 9 33 15½ 15 15½+⅛
18 9⅝ Napco .20 2.1 6 13 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Narda .20 2.1 12 184 u10 8⅝ 9⅝+⅜
14⅝ 11 NCnvSt n.50 3.9 9 22 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
9⅝ 5⅝ NatEdu .18t 2.0 5 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
16½ 10 NtHIIE 8 18 15 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
4 1⅝ NKinney 10 2 2 2 +⅛
10½ 4⅝ NtPatent 271 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+⅛
6⅝ 5 NtSecR .60 9.1 10 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ NtSilvr .20e 4.3 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
9½ 3⅝ NelsLB .72t 6.7 10 824 u11⅝ 9⅝ 10¾+1½
3⅝ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.5 10 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
29⅝ 17⅝ NHamp .80a 3.6 6 13 23⅝ 22½ 22½—1
2⅝ 1⅝ Nidria .05e 2.7 9 54 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
16⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 2.2 46 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
11 8⅝ NPlnRt s.84 8.4 15 32 10⅛ 10 10 —⅛
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 7.6 8 19 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
31⅝ 23 NYTim .90 3.7 17 63 24⅝ 24 24⅛+⅜
11⅝ 5⅝ NewbE .50 5.5 12 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅛+⅛
14⅝ 10⅛ Newcor s.56 4.8 5 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅛
⅝ 3-16 Newcrp wt 5 5-16 5-16 5-16+1-16
5 2⅝ Nexus 5 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
32½ 17⅝ NiagFSv .80 3.2 6 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
11⅝ 3⅛ Nolex 31 3⅝ 3⅛ 3¼
12⅝ 7½ Norin .40 3.8 4 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—⅛
13⅝ 10⅝ Norl pf 1.50 12. 5 12½ 12½ 12½
25 6⅝ Nortek .08 1.0 6 878 8⅝ d 3⅝ 8¼+⅜
25⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .24 1.3 6 13 18⅝ 18½ 18½+⅛
15 7⅝ NoCdO g 17 49 11⅝ 11 11 —⅜
48½ 41⅛ NIPS pf4.25 9.9 z10 43 43 43
19⅝ 10 NuclDta 10 28 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+¼
35⅝ 18 Numac g.07t 1032 u36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+⅜
— O—O—O —
4⅝ 2⅝ OEA .10e 2.1 7 u 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ Oakwd .12b .8 7 95 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅝+⅜
9⅝ 4⅝ OhArt .24 4.9 11 4 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+⅛
10 9⅝ OhSealy s.64 6.4 8 4 10 10 10 +⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.0 15 33 u23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
44½ 25 OOkiep 26 z200 33 33 33 +¼
14⅝ 7½ OrioleH .50e 4.6 5 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Ormand 16 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ OSullvn .80 5.0 5 10 16⅝ 16 16 —⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ OversSec 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ OxfordFi 71 19 5 5 5 —⅛
9⅝ 4½ OzarkA .20e 3.1 8 87 6½ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
— P—Q —
2 ⅝ PF Ind 4392 u 2⅝ 2 2½+⅝
17⅝ 14⅝ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 8 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
14⅝ 11 PGEpfD 1.25 9.4 13 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
14⅝ 11⅝ PGEpfE 1.25 9.5 20 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+⅛
29⅝ 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 9.8 19 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—⅛
26½ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 9.6 4 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛
29⅝ 24⅝ PGEpfT 2.54 9.8 3 26 26 26 —⅛
30⅝ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 9.8 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝—⅛
13½ 10⅛ PGEpfH 1.12 9.7 2 11½ 11½ 11½
27⅝ 22⅝ PGEpfR 2.37 9.9 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅜
24⅝ 19⅝ PGEpfP 2.05 9.8 1 21 21 21 +⅛
23½ 19⅝ PGEpfO 2 9.6 39 21 20⅝ 20⅝
26 20⅝ PGEpfL 2.25 9.8 2 23 23 23 +⅜
24 19⅝ PGEpfK 2.04 9.6 6 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
26⅝ 21⅝ PGEpfJ 2.32 9.6 5 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛
49½ 40⅝ PacLt pf4.36 9.6 z150 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+1⅝
51 41 PacLt pf4.40 9.6 z300 46 44 46 +1½
52⅝ 41⅝ PacLt pf4.50 10. z10 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝—½
21⅝ 12⅛ PacTrst 1 4.9 11 12 20⅝ 20 20⅝+⅛
57½ 48 PacPLpf 5 9.6 z50 52 52 52 —⅛
23½ 9⅝ PacScle .40 2.8 8 118 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅝+⅜
34½ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.6 14 42 33⅝ 32½ 33⅝+1
2⅝ 1⅝ PalomrF 15 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Pantasl .30 7.3 9 21 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ Paradyn n 20 67 16⅝ 16 16⅝+⅛
5⅝ 3⅛ ParaPk 2 5⅛ 5 5
19⅝ 11 ParkCh .60 4.0 5 3 15⅝ 15 15 —⅜
7⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 10 23 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
33⅝ 18⅝ Parsons 1 3.0 8 53 33 32⅝ 32⅝—⅛
6½ 4⅝ PatFash .10e 1.7 3 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
13 6½ Patagon 6 6 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
15⅝ 7⅝ PatoC 2e 13. 5 165 15⅝ 15 15 —⅛
9⅝ 5⅝ PeerTu .32 3.5 5 9 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
2 ⅝ PennDix wt 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+⅛
15⅝ 10½ PenEM .60 3.9 6 18 15½ 15⅛ 15⅝+⅜
18⅝ 13⅝ PenTr 1 6.8 5 15 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ PECp .42t 9.9 7 66 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
21½ 14⅝ PenRE 1.65 8.0 9 7 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+⅜
2½ ⅝ Pentron 10 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
33⅝ 24⅝ PepBoys 1b 3.8 5 12 26½ 26⅝ 26½+½
23⅝ 10 PepCom .48a 2.6 7 7 18⅝ 18 18⅝—⅛
15⅝ 8½ Perinl .40 3.0 14 28 13⅝ 13 13⅝+⅜
17½ 6⅝ PetLew 13 241 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+⅜
13½ 13⅛ PetLe pf1.65 12. 46 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛—⅛
11⅝ 7½ PhilLD .68r 8.5 4 4 8 7⅝ 8
5⅝ 2 Phoenix 29 3 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
12 7 PicNPay .28 2.3 8 45 u12⅝ 12 12
6⅝ 2⅝ PionrSys 1 33 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
6⅝ 3 PionTx .20t 313 3 3⅝ 3⅝
6⅝ 5½ PitWVa .56 9.1 8 8 6⅛ 6 6⅛+⅛
36⅝ 20 PltDM 1.40 4.1 5 3 34 33⅝ 34 +½
35⅝ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 4.6 7 32 u36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ Pizzain n 18 133 6 5½ 5⅝+⅛
30 20 PlacrDv g 1 5 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ Plantind 29 37 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
3⅝ 2 PlvmR A 16 2 u 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
26⅝ 17 PneuSc 1 5.4 7 z50 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—⅛
3⅛ ⅝ Poloron 3 7 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ PostCp n .50 2.6 8 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
22 10⅝ PrairleO g 32 17⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—1⅛
14⅝ 10½ PratlLmb 1 8.2 6 6 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+⅛
7⅝ 4½ PratlRd .30 4.4 7 4 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
28 22⅝ PrenHa 1.36 5.6 9 39 24½ 24 24½+⅝
19½ 6⅝ Presley .64 3.3 6 176 u19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+⅛
19½ 14⅝ Preston g.90 21 19⅛ 19 19⅛
25⅝ 7 PrimMt 18 83 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+⅛
14⅝ 10⅝ PrpCT 1.20e 8.8 11 21 14⅝ 14½ 14½+⅛
13½ 9½ ProvGas .92 8.6 6 8 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+¼
7⅝ 3⅛ PrdRE .07t 40 1 6 6 6 —⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.2 7 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
26⅝ 23 PgSP pfD2.34 9.4 15 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
15 7⅝ PulteH s.24 1.8 3 192 13⅝ 12⅝ 13 +⅛
12⅝ 4⅝ PuntaG 10 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ Purpac .06e .4 27 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
10½ 6⅝ Quebcr g.20e 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
— R—R—R —
12⅝ 9 RBInd .24 2.3 7 7 10⅝ 10½ 10½—⅛
4½ 2 REDM 5 33 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ RET 37 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
46 42½ RET pf 4.38 9.7 3 45⅝ 45 45⅝+⅛
17⅝ 8⅝ RHMed .20r 1.1 11 29 17⅝ 17 17½
4⅝ 2⅝ RSC .10 3.2 13 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Rogan .10e 1.5 9 26 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
22½ 12⅝ RachEx .10e .7 5 79 15½ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅜
26⅝ 10⅝ RangrO g 163 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½+⅛
32½ 21⅝ Ranbra 1.20 3.9 8 49 31 29⅝ 30⅝+1⅛
4⅝ 1½ RapAm wt 68 3 2⅝ 2⅝
32⅝ 13½ Ravind .40 2.2 14 20 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+¼
5½ 2⅝ Reading 5 1 3½ 3½ 3½
21⅝ 14½ REInv 1.60 7.4 12 4 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝+⅛
13⅝ 10 RflncT 1.40 12. 5 16 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝—⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ ReevesT 66 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
8⅝ 4 RelgTr .28 5.1 4 22 5⅝ 5½ 5½
15½ 8⅝ RegalB .72 4.7 9 30 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+½
21½ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 4.6 7 91 u21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+⅛
16½ 6⅝ RepGyp .40 2.3 5 94 u17⅝ 16½ 17⅛+1⅛
43 32 RepNY 2 5.2 5 24 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝+⅜
25 22 RNY pf2.12 8.9 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+⅛
25⅝ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.6 9 33 15 14⅝ 15
69½ 20½ Resrt A 7 663 47⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝—⅛
109 27 Resrt B 11 z1750 70⅝ 69 70 —1
7⅛ 2⅝ RestAssc 9 24 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNore 9 12 10 9⅝ 10
22⅝ 14⅝ RialOil n 38 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛—⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ RibletP .12 2.0 5 51 6⅝ 5⅝ 6 +⅜
10⅝ 4⅝ Richton .44 7.7 13 99 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
56⅝ 27½ RileyCo 10 37 54⅝ 53⅝ 54
34⅝ 24 RioAlgo g1.50 305 25½ 25⅝ 25⅝—⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ Robntch 160 13⅝ 13 13⅝—⅛
7½ 4½ Robfin .12 2.0 5 14 6 5⅝ 6 +⅛
14⅝ 10 Rockway 1b 7.1 6 14 14½ 13⅝ 14⅛
22⅝ 20⅝ Rogers s.12 .6 13 14 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
5 2⅝ RoncoT 4 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
8 4⅝ Rossmr 4 21 5⅝ 5 5⅛+⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 33 46 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+⅛
2⅝ 1½ Rusco 38 330 2⅛ 2 2⅛+⅛
6 2½ RBW Cp 5 7 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19 10⅝ Russell .48 3.8 5 32 13 12⅝ 12⅝
— S—S—S —
6¼ 3⅝ SFM .24 5.2 7 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
13½ 8¼ SGL .25b 2.5 6 16 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 —⅛
3½ 1½ SGSec 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅝ 13⅝ SGSe pf1.70 11. 10 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+⅛
3½ 1⅝ SMD 4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅝ 4 SSP 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ Salem .40a 2.5 8 6 16 15⅝ 16 +⅛
26⅝ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 4 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
29 23⅝ SDgo pf2.68 11. 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
22⅝ 14⅝ SFrRE 1.60 7.2 17 2 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+⅛
2⅝ 7-16 SFRE wt 18 2 1⅝ 2
23⅝ 18⅝ SanJW 1.60 7.3 8 3 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
14⅝ 5½ Sandgte .40 4.7 4 10 8⅝ 8½ 8½
12 6½ SoundrL .30 2.6 7 19 11½ 11½ 11½
9⅝ 5 ScheibE .56 11. 20 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
21⅝ 12⅝ Schnult 1 5.3 4 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
5 2⅝ Schiller 6 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6 3 Schrodr .04t 1 7 13 3⅝ 3 3⅛+⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ SciMgt .10 3.1 8 15 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
43½ 29⅛ Scope .50 1.1 9 2 43½ 43⅛ 43½
41⅝ 20 ScurryR g 13 3 35 35 35 +⅜
22⅝ 16 SbdAM .40 2.2 3 5 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛—⅛
11 3⅝ Seaictro 9 67 u11⅛ 10⅝ 11
3⅝ 1 Seaport 63 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 109 4⅝ 4 4⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.0 10 58 9⅛ 8⅝ 9 +⅛
4 1⅝ SeligAsc 8 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
8⅝ 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.8 5 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Servo 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
15½ 9⅝ SetonCo .50 3.7 4 2 13½ 13⅝ 13½
10⅝ 8½ Sharon s .50 5.4 8 36 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼—⅛
8⅝ 5 Showin .40 7.8 5 3 5⅛ 5 5⅛+⅛
7⅝ 2½ ShelterR 5 35 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+⅛

7 3⅛ Shopwell 9 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
42½ 19 Showbt 1 4.3 8 26 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝—⅛
28⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcin .30 1.2 12 8 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+⅛
8⅝ 7⅛ Silco s .28 3.5 7 5 8 7⅝ 8 +⅛
20½ 10 Sigma .40 2.3 7 12 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛—⅛
10⅝ 7⅛ Sikes A .45e 5.9 4 31 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Sllolnc .40 2.8 4 15 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
14⅛ 3⅝ Silvrcst 9 46 5⅝ 5⅝ 5½+⅛
6 3⅝ SimcoS .25b 6.1 9 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛—⅛
7⅝ 2⅝ Solitron 15 105 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
14⅛ 5⅝ SorgPap .21e 1.7 4 6 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
11⅝ 6⅝ Soundsn .40 5.4 3 7 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
12⅛ 10 SCEd pf1.02 9.2 5 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
13 10⅝ SCEd pf1.08 9.2 28 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅝
27½ 24⅝ SCEd pf2.48 9.3 z200 25⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛+⅛
17½ 13 SCEd pf1.45 9.1 13 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅜
19⅝ 16⅝ SCEd pf1.30 6.8 3 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+⅛
27⅛ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.1 8 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
26⅝ 21⅝ SCEd pf2.21 9.2 6 24 24 24
106⅝ 91 SCEd pf8.96 9.2 1 97 97 97
11 7⅛ SwFIBk .50 5.6 6 17 9 8⅞ 9
29⅝ 24 SwFIB pf2.18 8.8 17 25 24⅞ 24⅞
15⅝ 9 SpecltyR 6 5 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
15 6⅝ Spector .42e 3.7 4 40 12 11⅛ 11⅛—⅜
6⅝ 3½ Spectro .19t 3.8 34 5 4⅝ 5 +⅜
7⅝ 3½ SpedOP .14r 2.6 9 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 3.4 5 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
5⅝ 4½ Solentex .24 4.8 9 1 5 5 5 —⅛
26½ 15⅝ StaffrdL 14 4 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
26½ 19⅝ StdAlln 1 3.7 6 27 u27 25 27 +2
27 20½ StCoosa 1.60 6.2 9 11 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+⅜
15⅝ 6 StdMetl 24 17 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝—⅛
26⅝ 20⅝ StProd 1.52 7.0 5 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
31⅝ 20½ StdShr .60t 2.1 7 6 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—⅛
13⅝ 4⅝ Stange .20 2.6 9 21 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
7⅝ 3⅛ Stanwd 3 61 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛—⅛
13½ 11⅛ StarSup s.80 5.9 4 8 13½ 13½ 13½
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 1 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11½ 7⅝ StarrlHo .30 3.9 4 11 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+⅛
8⅝ 4 Steelmt .24b 3.6 6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅛
23⅝ 16 StepnCh .80 3.9 8 14 20⅝ 20 20⅝+⅛
2⅛ 9-16 SterlBcp wt 19 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛—⅛
2⅛ 15-16 SterlEl 7 9 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Stevknit 2 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
16⅝ 6⅝ StrutW .30b 1.9 18 37 16⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅜
5 2⅝ SueAnn .24e 8.3 6 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5½ 3⅝ SunCityl .25 5.6 15 2 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
17⅝ 7 Sunair .60 5.3 7 6 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—⅜
31⅝ 14 Sundnc .16b .6 46 26⅝ 26 26⅝+⅛
7⅝ 5⅝ SunshJr .36 4.9 6 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
12⅛ 8½ Supind s.25 2.7 5 70 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+⅛
11⅝ 6 SupSurg .32 3.5 6 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛—⅛
31 29⅛ Supron s 23 44 30⅝ 29⅛ 30⅛+1
10½ 4⅝ Susqueh 7 60 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—⅛
13⅝ 9½ Susqh pf 1 10. 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
1⅝ ⅝ SutrMtg wt 8 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
7⅝ 3½ Synlov .30b 4.3 13 77 7 6⅝ 7 +⅛

39⅝ 24½ Syntex 1.10 2.8 11 842 u39⅝ 39 39⅝+1⅛
21⅛ 19⅝ Sysco s .40 1.9 8 22 u21½ 20⅛ 21⅛+½
23⅛ 10⅝ SystEng 11 66 12⅝ 13 13 —⅛
8½ 3⅝ SysPln .20 4.3 4 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
— T—T—T —
13⅛ 6½ TEC .40 5.0 12 69 8⅛ 7⅝ 8 +1⅛
4⅛ 1⅝ TFI 8 64 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
16½ 8⅝ TobPd .20 1.5 7 5 14 13⅝ 13⅝—⅛
14⅛ 8 TandB 1e 7.7 7 26 13 12½ 13 +½
14½ 7 Tannel .28 3.9 4 16 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
16½ 11½ Tastv 1.20b 10. 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ TechSym 10 26 2⅛ 2 2⅛+⅛
13⅝ 4 TechOp 9 12 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
4⅛ 2½ TechTp .07r 2.9 11 40 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 4.4 5 4 5⅝ 5½ 5½+⅛
53⅝ 19⅝ TejonR 44 4 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛+⅜
15½ 7⅝ TeleCm .65 4.6 4 66 13⅛ 12⅝ 13
29⅝ 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.4 13 30 29⅛ 28⅝ 29 +⅛
22⅛ 12 Telsci .60 3.5 11 x265 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛
6 1⅝ Tenna 25 2⅛ 2 2⅛+⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ Tenney .5 9 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Tensor 13 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ TerraC .10t 69 6⅛ 6½ 6⅝
15½ 5⅝ TetraT 11 20 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅝—⅝
16⅝ 7⅝ TexlAir .16 1.4 12 183 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
25⅛ 13⅝ Textron wt 3 16 16 16 +⅛
1⅝ ⅝ TharCp 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
5⅝ 2⅝ Thorofor 11 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
4⅝ 3⅛ ThreeD .20 5.0 4 20 4 3⅞ 4
24½ 14½ Thriftm 1.20 5.3 4 x25 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+⅛
7 3 Tidwell 4 22 5⅝ 5½ 5½
6⅛ 4⅝ TobKtz n.25 4.2 3 59 6 5⅝ 6 +⅛
14⅛ 6⅛ ToppsG .28 3.8 13 7⅝ 6⅝ 7⅝+⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ TorlnCp .80 5.5 6 9 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+½
27⅛ 9⅝ TotlPet g.32 x220 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—⅛
19⅛ 4⅝ TotPet wt 186 14⅝ 13⅝ 14 —⅛
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 12 23 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛—⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ TrnsLux .05e .9 7 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
12⅝ 7⅝ TransOil .05e .5 17 210 10⅛ 10 10⅛—⅜
18⅝ 9⅝ TrioCp .20 2.0 6 5 11 10 10 —1
40⅝ 5⅝ TuboM 13 226 25⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛—1½
35⅛ 23⅝ TurnrC 2 6.9 7 7 29 29 29
7⅝ 3⅛ TwmFr .20 3.3 7 6 6 5⅝ 6
— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅛ U&I 59 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
4½ 2⅝ UIP .24 6.4 6 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—⅛
5½ 2⅛ UNA .20 4.0 4 6 5 4⅝ 5 —⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 6.7 7 2 6 6 6 —⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ Unimax 4 11 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
7⅝ 6⅛ Unimax pf 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+⅛
16 11⅛ UAirFd .64b 4.7 8 x23 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+⅜
17⅛ 11 UnCosF .66 4.6 8 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ UnFoods .05e 2.1 11 9 52 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ UNatCp 20 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
⅝ 5-128 UNatCp wt 12 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8½ 5⅝ UNtCp pf 2 8 8 8 +⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ USFiltr .32 2.2 9 65 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝

11⅝ 7⅛ UnRlIT .83e 8.1 13 91 10½ 10¼ 10¼
⅛ 1-16 UnRlIT wt 2 1-16 1-16 1-16
4⅛ 2⅝ USRdium 27 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
17⅛ 13⅛ USRbR 1a 6.1 7 8 16½ 16 16½+⅜
12⅝ 6½ UnityB 13 27 9⅝ 9 9½+⅜
17½ 10⅝ UnivRs .32 2.1 14 81 15½ 14⅝ 15 —⅛
15 9 UnivRu .72 7.5 6 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
14⅛ 6½ Valle's .81t 12. 10 1 6½ 6½ 6½+⅛
16⅛ 10⅝ Valmac .80 7.0 13 27 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+⅛
2⅛ 2 ValueL .06e 2.3 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
4⅛ 1⅛ Verit 6 22 2 2 2
35 16½ VermlA .32b 1.4 9 3 22⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝—⅛
9½ 4⅛ Vernltrn .10 1.4 7 68 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
8½ 2⅛ Vertiple 5 35 5 5 5 +⅛
5⅝ 1½ Vesely 175 37 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ VintogeE 2 21 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
12⅛ 7 Vishay 8 102 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+⅛
18⅛ 9⅝ Voplex .52 5.0 5 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
6 2⅝ VulcCp .20 3.7 4 9 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝
7½ 2⅝ WTC .02i .35 66 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
10 6⅝ Wackhl .40b 5.3 7 x6 7½ 7⅝ 7½+⅛
3½ 2 WadelEx 4 3 2⅝ 3 +⅛
25⅝ 10⅝ Wainoco .12 .5 16 73 22⅛ 22¼ 22⅝+⅛
26⅛ 18 Walco .80b 4.0 6 12 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛+1⅛
11⅝ 4⅝ WaltcS .12 2.0 15 89 6 5⅝ 6 +⅛
20⅛ 17 Wang B s.16 .8 17 137 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
21⅝ 18⅝ Wang C s.06 .3 18 25 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+⅜
17⅛ 9⅛ WardsCo .20 1.7 3 40 11½ 11⅛ 11½
3⅛ 1⅝ WshHm 19 11 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅛ 21⅝ WshPst s.36 1.5 9 35 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+⅛
3½ 2⅛ Welmon 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
19½ 7⅛ WeldTu .30b 1.7 8 5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
5⅛ 3⅛ Wellco .25 5.4 26 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9½ 6⅛ WescoFn .38 4.1 6 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+⅛
43⅝ 20 Wstburn g1.40 192 38⅝ 37⅝ 38⅝+1⅝
24⅛ 11½ WstFln .48 2.0 4 63 24⅛ 23⅛ 24⅛+1⅛
15⅝ 10⅝ WPacRR n 3 119 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+⅛
12⅝ 3⅝ Whippny .20 2.0 7 10 9⅝ 9⅝
7½ 4⅛ WhitCbl .40 6.3 5 3 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
7⅝ 3⅝ Whitehall 7 130 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
9 2 Wichita 34 30 8 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
2⅛ 1⅝ WillcxG n 4 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅛ 8⅝ Wmhous .60 3.6 9 20 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
4 1⅝ WilsnB .15t 7 2⅛ 2 2⅛+⅛
16½ 10⅛ Wincorp .40 2.5 43 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+⅛
10½ 6⅝ Winkim .44 5.1 6 6 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
51 44½ WisP pf4.50 9.7 z50 46½ 46½ 46½—½
3⅝ 2 WollHB .10e 3.6 10 x7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ WkWear .40 4.0 6 103 10⅛ 9⅝ 10
18⅛ 10 Wrathr .10e .6 43 5 17 17 17
1 7-16 ⅝ WrightH g 16 1 1-16 1 1
33⅛ 17⅛ Wynnin .60 1.9 9 38 32 31½ 31½—⅝
16 11½ WymBn .64 5.0 7 37 13⅛ 12½ 12⅛—½
10⅝ 2 Xonics 24 5⅝ 5½ 5½—⅛
20⅛ 11½ ZeroCp .48 2.4 9 12 20⅛ 20 20⅛+⅛
17½ 7 Zimmer .36 3 32 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 7, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd 7⅝ 8⅝
AFAProt 7⅝ 8⅝
AVMCp 3⅝ 4⅛
Accuray 5 5½
AddisnW 10¼ 11
AdvRoss 4¼ 4⅝
AdvMicr 35 35⅝
AlexAlex 29½ 30¼
Allcolnc 28½ 29½
AllynB 13½ 14½
AFinCp 28⅝ 29½
AFurn 6⅝ 7⅛
AGreet 12⅝ 13
AlntGp 54½ 55½
AMicros 22⅝ 23¼
AWeldng 17½ 18½
Amterr 3⅝ 4 1-16
Anodite 8⅝ 8⅝
AnheusB 23½ 23⅝
AntoCp 7½ 8
ArdenGp 4⅝ 4½
ArkWGs 23½ 24½
AsdColo 23 23⅝
AtlGsLt 16⅝ 17¼
BairdCp 6½ 7
BangHE 14¼ 14¼
BkamRt 17½ 18
BasicRs g 8⅝ 8⅝
BassttFr 18½ 19
BavisMk 10⅝ 10⅝
Beeline 8 9
BetzLab 33½ 34¼
BibbCo 14 14½
BirdSon 22½ 24
Birtchr 2 2⅝
BlkHillP 27¼ 28
Bonanza 3¼ 3½
BrookS 27½ 29
BrwTom 23⅝ 24¼
Buckbee 7½ 8
Buckeye 20⅝ 21⅝
BurnupS 6 6⅝
CalWtSv 34 35½
ConradH 1⅝ 2⅝
CapSwC 13⅝ 14¼
CapinAir 4¼ 4⅝
CareCp 7½ 8¼
CnVIPS 15⅝ 16⅝
ChmLea 29 30½
ChesUtl 11¼ 12
CircleF 6½ 7½
CitzUtA 39½ 40¼
CitzUtB 36¼ 37
ClarkJL 27 28½
ClowCp 7⅝ 8⅝
ComCIH 26¼ 26⅝
CmIShr 21 22
CmwTel 42½ 44½
ConPap 62 63
Crawfd 17 18
CrosTre 22⅝ 23¼
CultrFed 2⅝ 3⅛
Cycltron 16½ 17½
DanlyM 21¼ 22¼
DiaDes 11½ 11⅝
DavtMal 24 26
DeklbAg 28⅝ 29½
DeLuxC 32¼ 33
DetCanT 12 13
DeweyEl 1⅝ 2⅛
DiaCrys 28½ 29½
DixnCru 34 35½
Docutel 7⅛ 7⅝
DollrGn 8⅝ 9⅛
Donldsn 22⅝ 23¼
DevlDB 19⅛ 20
DunkinD 14⅝ 14⅝
Duriron 17⅛ 18¼
EatnVnce 5⅛ 6
EconLab 21½ 22
ElPasEl 10½ 10⅝
ElderBe 8 8⅝
EleNucl 7⅛ 7⅝
ElModul 4⅝ 5⅛
EnrDev 14 15
Entwistl 2½ 3⅛
EqtOil 43 44
EthanAl 36 37
Fabri ⅝ ⅝
FldUnLt 68½ 69½
FIBkSys 42½ 43¼
FtBostn 19⅝ 20½
FtEmpS 13 13⅛
FtWnFin 5⅝ 6
Flickor 12 12½
FloatPnt 11⅛ 12
FlaWatU ⅝ ⅝
ForestO 22 22½
Formigli 2⅛ 3
FrankCp 8⅛ 8⅝
FrankEl 13½ 14
GnRlEst 12 13½
GnRains 85 87
GovEFn 11½ 12¼
GreenM 12⅝ 13⅝
GreyAdv 36 39
Giflntst 15½ 17
Gvrodyn 4½ 5
Hordwke 18⅛ 19
HrpRow 11⅝ 11⅝
HarpGp 21½ 22¼
HartfN1 16⅝ 17⅝
HenrdF 24⅝ 25½
Halbbm 2⅝ 2⅝
Hoover 15⅝ 15⅝
HorizRs 1⅛ 2¼
HyattInt 17½ 18½
Intraind 4⅝ 4⅝
IntelCp 51⅝ 52¼
IntrcEnr 7⅛ 8¼
IntmtGs 14⅛ 14⅝
InBkWsh 9⅝ 10
IwaSoUt 25⅛ 26¼
JamWP h 8½ 9¼
Jamsbv 16⅛ 17½
JiffyFd 1⅛ 1⅛
JoslynM 18⅝ 19½
KaisSt pl 18½ 19
Kalvar 2 2⅝
Kaman 20⅛ 21
KmpAm 9⅛ 10¼
KateGre 5-16 11-16
Kaysam 3 4½
KellySv 29½ 31
Keuffel 16 17
Kimball 16¼ 16⅝
Kinglnt 11⅝ 12⅝
KnapeV 14⅛ 15⅝
Kratos 14 15
Lanceln 20 20⅝
LandRes 2⅝ 3¼
LaneCo 22½ 23½
LidStor 6 6⅝
LinBcsl 46⅛ 47
Logetrn 9⅝ 10¼
MadsGE 15⅝ 16⅛
MagelPet 4½ 4⅝
MalrRth 1⅝ 1⅝
Mallkrt 29¼ 30¼
MatAsst 19⅛ 20⅝
MaulLP 28 29½
McCorm 17⅝ 17⅝
McQuay 13 13⅝
MidsxW 19½ 20½
MdIdCap 7⅝ 8⅝
MidlRes 3 9-16 3 13-16
MidlBks 29⅝ 30⅝
Millipr 28 28⅝
MissVlG 13⅝ 14⅝
MontCol 6⅝ 6⅝
MoorePd 23½ 25
MoreRes 1⅝ 2½
Mostek 26⅛ 26⅝
MolchM 39 40
MotClub 5⅝ 5⅝
Mueller 26½ 27½
NarpCo 26 28
NatGOil 16⅛ 17⅛
NwldRE 16 17
NJNGas 16⅝ 16⅝
NielsnA 23½ 24
NielsnB 23½ 24
NoCarGs 13⅝ 14¼
NoEOlun 74 75½
NwtNGs 13⅝ 14⅝
NwstPS 18½ 19
Noxell 19½ 20
OgilvyM 19⅝ 20½
OhFerro 9 10
OtterTP 22½ 23
PCAInt 5⅝ 6⅛
PabstB 11½ 12
PcGaR 21⅛ 22
PauleyP 13⅛ 14
PeerMt 9½ 10⅛
PenoEnt 16⅝ 17½
Petrolit 46½ 47½
Pettibon 22¼ 23¼
PierceSS 9⅝ 10½
Pinkrtn 33½ 34½
PlanHiB 25½ 25⅝
Plastine 2 3
Possis 6 6⅛
Progro 1 1⅛
PbSvNC 12⅝ 13⅛
PurlBen 19¼ 20
PutOCap 9⅝ 10⅛
QualInns 6⅛ 6⅝
RagenPr 10¼ 10⅛
Raychm 86 88
Raymnd 29 30
RecoEq 6⅛ 7
RoodEx 27 27⅝
RobbMy 43½ 45½
Roselon 4⅛ 5⅛
Rouse 13⅝ 14
RusStov 17⅝ 17⅝
Sadlier 3⅛ 4¼
ScanDt 1 13-16 2 1-16
ScrippH 47 50
SeisDelt 13⅛ 13⅝
Svcmstr 28⅛ 29⅝
Shawml 36⅛ 37⅛
SolidSIS 10⅛ 11⅛
SColWtr 13⅛ 14½
SwElSv 15½ 16⅛
Standyn 29⅛ 30
StdRegs 27 28
StanHP 24 25
StertSt 6⅛ 6⅝
StrawCl 26 27½
SuperEl 10⅛ 10⅛
TIME DC 5⅝ 6⅛
Tampax 28⅛ 29⅛
TecumP 63 65
Tennant 28½ 30½
Tiprary 12⅝ 13⅝
ToscoCp 18 18½
TrnsOcO 18½ 19½
TricoPd 48½ 51½
TrimOG 8 8½
TysonFd 8½ 9½
UnMcGll 10⅛ 11⅛
USSurg 20 20½
USTrck 14⅝ 14⅝
UVaBsh 26⅛ 27¼
UpPenP 16⅛ 17½
ValyGas 12 12½
VanDus 14 14⅛
Velcro g 9⅛ 10⅛
VideoCp 8⅝ 8⅝
VaNBsh 16⅝ 17⅛
WshEnr 16½ 16⅝
WebbRs 28 29
Weldtrn 2 2⅛
WtglnMg 9⅛ 10⅛
WellsGa 8½ 9⅛
WtnMtg 4⅝ 5⅝
WmorC 32⅛ 33½
WoodLot 25⅝ 26½
WWEng 8⅝ 9⅛
WrightW 4⅝ 4⅝
ZionUto 24 25

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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August 7, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 723.10
—(d) Conbar SF 661.00
—(d) Grobar SF 616.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 726.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.33
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.77
—(d) ITF Fund N.V $9.33

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.36
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $19.11
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.58
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 303.25
—(d) Canasec SF 430.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 60.00
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 82.75
—(d) Ussec SF 442.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 112.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.20

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas
—(d) Earnex Fd. $5.01

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $27.37
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $64.67
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $24.19
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $52.43
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $15.75

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.79
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £7.87
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £16.65

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $46.10
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$10.37
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.84
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $7.75
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $10.23

JARDINE FLEMING
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $71.78
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $18.40

LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 374.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 306.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.11

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,326.00
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP.
—(d) America-Valor SF 325.00
—(d) Intervalor SF 50.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 369.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 239.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.50
—(d) Universal Fund SF 72.12

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S Sh SF 21.50
—(d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 62.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 129.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 101.50
—(d) Globinvest SF 52.50
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 65.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest SF 284.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 169.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 217.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.75
—(d) Unirenta DM 38.43
—(d) Unifonds DM 17.46
—(d) Unispecial I DM 60.21
—(d) Europafonds DM 25.86

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.16
(r) Arab Finance I F $1,003.86*
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.48
(w) Austral Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 123.35
(w) CAMIT $10.37
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.11
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,407.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $227.53
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $984.86
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs $7.10
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.29
(d) Convertible Japan $8.79
(w) D.G.C. $44.33*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $18.40
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.20
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,142.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $4,983.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $240.01
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,481.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.59
(d) Fonditalia $13.53
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.83
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $335.84
(i) H.D.I.T. Hobel $32.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.48
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $116.17
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.79
(w) Intermarket Fund $165.20
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.20
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $54.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $10.40
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.07
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.57
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $40.17
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,540.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F $12.67
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F $31.01
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold. $57.13
(w) Luxfund $28.40
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N V Can$10.00
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $12.10
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $1.75
(w) Nippon Fund $16.59
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv Fund $5.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.41
(w) N.A.M.F. $71.36
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $30.62
(d) Renta Fund $59.76
(d) Rentinvest LF 846.00
(d) Sate Fund $4.21
(d) Sate Trust Fund $9.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 62.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $15.26
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 93.20
(w) Saros Fund $795.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V $67.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $31.80
(d) UNICO Fund DM 53.48
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.99
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.28
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd. $104.77
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $11.16
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.23
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $483.72
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $13.16
(w) Worldwide Securities $74.25
(w) Worldwide Special $1,543,445/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 7, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0055	4.442	109.55*	47.195*	0.2446	—	6.852*	120.93*	38.005*
Brussels (a)	29.25	65.4825	15.9825	6.883	3.57*	14.5875	—	17.652	5.5415
Frankfurt	1.8305	4.0545	—	43.07*	2.233x	91.20*	6.256*	110.51*	34.67*
London (b)	2.21	—	4.0465	9.389	1,812.00	4.431	64.65	3.6875	11.7175
Milan	819.95	1,833.70	447.75	192.83	—	408.89	28.024	494.25	155.35
New York (c)	—	2.22275	1.83325	4.251	819.90	2.007	29.255	1.65725	5.278
Paris	4.25	9.5055	232.16*	—	5.186x	211.95*	14.526*	256.36*	80.55*
Zurich	1.65865	3.6656	90.53735*	39.0147*	0.2022	82.6777*	5.6645*	—	31.3973*
ECU	1.38262	0.618762	2.52158	5.87753	1,133.75	2.7723	40.459	2.29156	7.29818

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish krona 5.2775 : Escudo: 49.165 : Israeli £: 25.95 : Peseta: 66.08 : Schilling: 13.3755 : Sw.krona: 4.212 : Yen: 216.375 : Norw. krone: 5.031 : Fin mark: 3.8425 : Belgian financial franc: 30.405 ; Hong Kong $: 4.147 ; Singapore $: 2.1539 : Canadian $: 85.14 U.S. cents

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU . European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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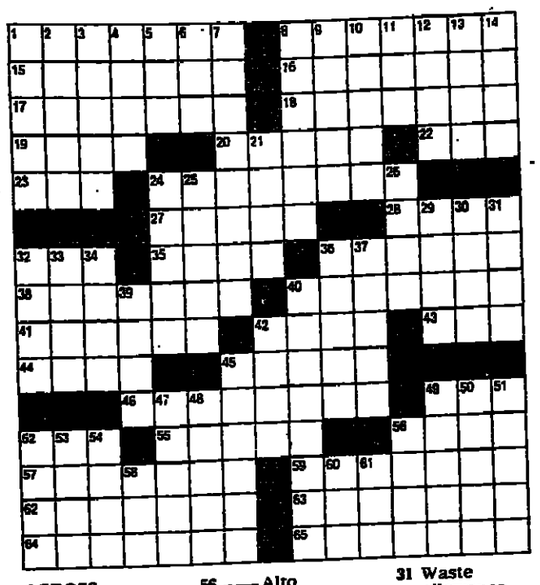
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Iridescent
8 Inflamed
15 Andiron
16 Place for making leather
17 Lenten act
18 Moving, as leaves
19 Son of Seth
20 Missile bins
22 "—— Alte" (Adenauer)
23 Actor Glass in "Barney Miller"
24 They work out before playing
27 —— Garson
28 Ultimate
32 Carbohydrate: Suffix
35 Family mems.
36 Magic manufactured in Hollywood
38 Launce
40 Pie order
41 Gentlemen's companions
42 Right away
43 Met in council
44 Thereabouts
45 Large amount
46 Restores wasteland
49 Cheer
52 Pismire
55 Wedding-gown feature
56 —— Alto
57 What everybody talks about
59 Quisling
62 Art devotee
63 Nine-to-five people
64 Held the helm
65 Repentant regret

DOWN

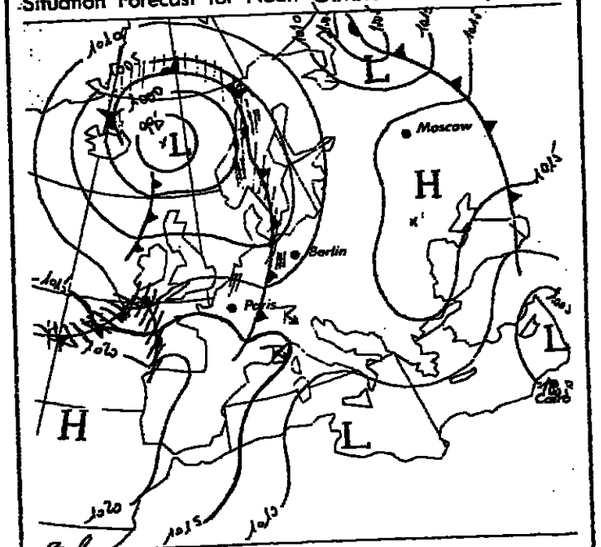
1 Present
2 Opposite of forte
3 A felony
4 Court cries
5 Ides, in Italy
6 Sine qua ——
7 Wall color
8 Less fresh
9 Fortune card
10 Occupied
11 M.D.s' right hands
12 Like many a sr. citizen
13 Gardner
14 Author of "Pulling Your Own Strings"
21 Saint-Louis and de France
24 See eye to eye
25 Locusts and Indian beans
26 Bang
29 Andy's partner
30 Ash or pop predecessor
31 Waste allowance
32 One place to spend kroner
33 German coal basin
34 Goals
36 Dimness
37 "In —— beyond the sea": Wordsworth
39 Memorable couturier
40 Priest's role during Extreme Unction
42 U.S.S.R. range
45 Spread gradually outward, as a skirt
47 Anesthetic
48 Minos' island
49 Estimator
50 "Well?" in Caen
51 Roan or sorrel
52 Causes fear mixed with reverence
53 Aerie
54 London gallery
56 Spanish evergreen
58 Article
60 Actress Charlotte
61 A firth is one

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny	MADRID	31	88	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Hazy	MIAMI	29	85	Sunny
ANKARA	-	-	NA	MILAN	30	86	Sunny
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny	MONTREAL	19	67	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny	MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
BELGRADE	26	79	Sunny	MUNICH	25	77	Sunny
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	76	Sunny
BRUSSELS	23	73	Overcast	NICE	30	86	Sunny
BUCHAREST	26	79	Cloudy	OSLO	15	59	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-	-	NA	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	26	79	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Overcast	ROME	32	90	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	36	97	Sunny	SOFIA	25	77	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Stormy	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Sunny
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	NA
FLORENCE	35	95	Sunny	TEL AVIV	34	93	Sunny
FRANKFURT	26	79	Sunny	TOKYO	28	82	Cloudy
GENEVA	28	82	Sunny	TUNIS	35	95	Sunny
HELSINKI	-	-	NA	VIENNA	26	79	Sunny
HOUSTON	-	-	NA	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	-	-	NA	WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	19	66	Stormy				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Wind Direction; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

(International Funds Page 11)

Nearly Immaterial Topic Covered, Top to Bottom, in Battle of Britons

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP) —. A warm spell has turned the attention of British word lovers to the examination of bikinis.

It started in the letters column of the Guardian newspaper with an exchange over the pressing question whether a two-man tribunal should be called a "bibunal."

Reader Keith Norman suggested some sort of bunal should be formed to discuss calling a one-piece bathing suit a "unikini," and signed off "Yours triumphantly (or at least biumphantly)."

Philip Evans found it necessary to reply that unikini is improper, because "uni" is from Latin and Latin has no "k." Greek does, he noted, so "monokini" should cover it.

Others interested in advancing human knowledge weighed in with letters.

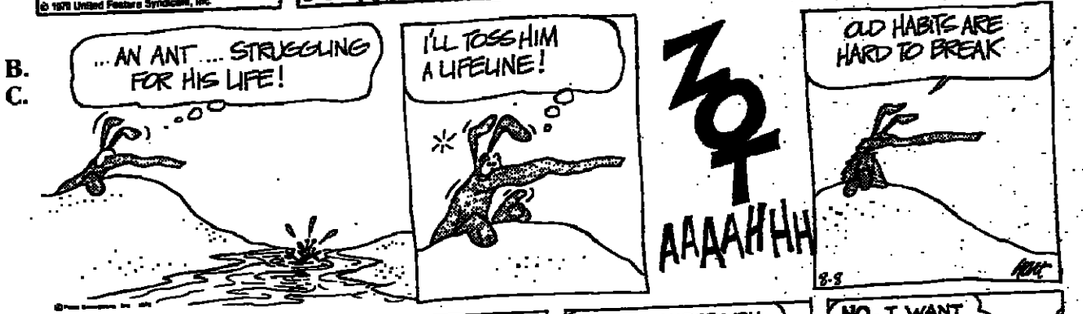
Ray Stickling theorized that the bikini was so called because the wearer, like the atomic bomb test site at Bikini atoll, "could achieve the maximum radiation in the shortest possible time."

Christopher Sheriff asserted: "The true derivation arises from the fact that the first observed wearers of this garment were thought to have nothing on atoll." Which prompted B. Lawton to observe that the suit "has a large amount of fallout."

The two bikinis "are in no way connected," insisted Thomas Brown. "The designers of the island experiment were after a new way to war whereas the swimwear designers were after a new way two-piece."

PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KOPER

MYKOS

GROAND

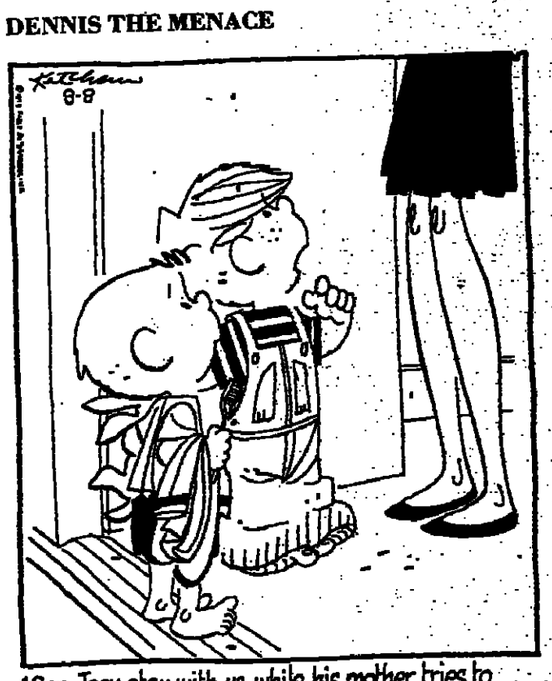
SULUFE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: AS THE ○○○○○○ ○○ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOOD DEITY WEASEL HANGAR
Answer: What David said to his opponent— "GO LYETH" DOWN!

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Can Joey stay with us while his mother tries to give up smokin' again?"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ALEXANDRA

By Valerie Martin. Farrar Straus & Giroux. 180 pp. $8.9

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

CLAUDE, the narrator of "Alexandra," describes his past life as "penny-pinching, joyless tedium," and I'm afraid that to me he remains tedious. Though he is only 49 years old, he says, "My hands and feet are stiff with arthritis, my back aches, and it hurts to straighten my knees." Spiritually he's not very limber either.

When Alexandra, the heroine of Valerie Martin's second novel, asks Claude whether he has ever been married, he says, "I've not had that good fortune." When he gets off a feeble riposte, he remarks, "I heard myself with satisfaction." After his first night in bed with Alexandra, he says: "She was delighted with my performance and I admit to being pleased with myself. Such powerful and satisfying passion had not so emboldened or sustained me in a long time . . ."

It sounds as if he's not at home in the English language, or in the world, either. Nor is he a man one looks forward to knowing better.

Alexandra is beautiful, so beautiful that she makes other people "look unevolved." What she makes me do is wonder whether the beautiful woman is not a cliche in fiction, a stock character who begs the question of character, whose behavior, through some convolution of snobbery, is assumed to be significant simply because she is beautiful.

Alexandra works as a bartender, an unusual job for a beautiful woman, one that attests to her inscrutability. Yes, she's inscrutable as well as beautiful, and at the risk of seeming querulous, I confess to being fed up with inscrutability as well as with beauty. I don't believe in it. I find inscrutable people not mysterious, but blocked or neurotic.

In Alexandra's case, inscrutability means she prefers to have Claude go home after making love to her. It means that we don't know why she sees him. It means that she has no books, pictures, records or television in her apartment. To compensate for this absence of motivation, Martin makes a fuss over Alexandra's boots and their interminable laces.

Alexandra also throws knives as a hobby. I was reminded of an inscrutable middle-aged couple in a novel by Thomas McGuane who warmed up for their lovemaking by jumping on a trampoline. It's a strenuous business, inscrutability.

Claude is persuaded by Alexandra to quit his job — he is a petty Civil Service clerk — and run away with her to a Shangri-la in the bayous outside of New Orleans. This palace or plantation belongs to Diana, whose relation to Alexandra is best described as gothic. Diana is pregnant and wants Alexandra to assist her in natural childbirth.

Diana is even taller than Alexandra "well over six feet." (Is the book a tall story?) The father of the child has been dismissed. He is described simply as "short." Diana is beautiful, too. She says: "That's why I wanted a child, to share that with. There's not much chance of his being anything but beautiful. And even if he isn't, I hope to impart to him some sense of what beauty deserves, in all its manifestations."

At Diana's place, several unin-

teresting questions are rais
left untantalizingly open: I
and Alexandra have a lesbi
tionship? Did Alexandra si
of Diana's lovers in a mou
Banjo, the black family r
lying? Why does Banjo kee
ing the maze he has cu
woods? Why does Diana —
Alexandra? — kick Claude
ribs when he collapses with
the maze?

Diana plays the piano, an
andra sings in Italian, thoug
supposed to be nearly il
Claude says: "My heart we
by the sight of them, all los
music, intent, transported i
friendship, their beauty, ar
power. They were not c
women. No, I thought the
are mad and cruel and we
freedom like a mantle . . .

It is Claude, not Alexand
helps Diana deliver her b
something has to be found
to do. After the baby is bo
share a blood bond — the
tie one finds only in South
els — and five inscrutably
after.

I enjoyed Martin's first,
"Set in Motion," and I b
can recover from "Alexan
would not surprise me to le
"Alexandra" was conceived
haps even written, before t
book. If that's the case, th
tin will have safely put this
thing behind her.

Anatole Broyard is on the The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

"This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the Uni
Weeks on list are not necessarily con

FICTION

This Week		
1	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	
2	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	
3	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian	
4	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors	
5	THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley	
6	CLASS REUNION, by Rona Jaffe	
7	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach	
8	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	
9	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller	
10	CHESAPEAKE, by James Michener	
11	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	
12	GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub	
13	A NECESSARY WOMAN, by Helen Van Slyke	
14	SPINOZA, by Robin Cook	
15	THE VICAR OF CHRIST, by Walter Murphy	

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	
2	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	
3	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	
4	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard J. Ruff	
5	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock	
6	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	
7	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam	
8	THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion	
9	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan	
10	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	
11	I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gordon	
12	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	
13	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith	
14	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	
15	TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Sirica	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	P	T	I	C	S			T	E	A	S	E		
T	R	A	I	N	E	E		L	A	N	T	E	R	N
R	A	N	T	I	N	G		O	L	D	T	I	M	E
A	T	I	L	T		M	E	W	L	S		Z	I	G
C	O	P	E		D	E	W	E	Y		T	U	N	A
T	R	A		B	O	N	E	R		C	A	B	E	T
	S	T	R	A	I	T	S		C	H	E	E	S	E
		A	W	L	S		H	A	I	L				
S	H	A	R	D	Y		S	A	I	N	S	A	T	
T	A	L	K	Y		B	O	I	R	S		L	A	T
E	L	K	S		S	C	O	R	N		A	L	M	S
A	L	A		B	L	A	W	K		A	B	O	W	A
L	O	N	G	B	E	A	R		U	P	R	I	V	E	R
S	W	E	A	R	S	T		T	H	A	D	E	R	S
	S	T	E	N	S			S	O	W	E	R	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan T.

A rare ending allowed South to bring home a grand slam on the diagramed deal. He landed in seven hearts after some optimistic bidding.

North's bid of five no-trump following his Blackwood inquiry was by partnership agreement a general grand-slam suggestion rather than a request for information about kings, and South accepted.

The contract would have been a virtual certainty if North had held the spade king instead of both his minor-suit kings. As it was, prospects were distinctly poor. South won the trump opening lead in dummy and reached this position after taking his club winners and all but two of his trumps:

	NORTH	
	♠A8	
	♡—	
	◇K1052	
	♣—	
WEST		EAST
♠J92		♠K10
♡—		♡—
◇Q96		◇J873
♣—		♣—
	SOUTH	
	♠Q6	
	♡86	
	◇A4	
	♣—	

South led his next-to-last trump, throwing the spade eight from the dummy. He was hoping that one defender would hold the s together with the majori missing diamonds, and h were realized.

East recognized that a discard would allow Soutl that suit, ruffing the third establish the vital 13th therefore threw a spade that his partner held the q South was in control. H the spade ace, dropping and made the grand slam aid of the spade queen.

	NORTH	
	♠A3753	
	♡KQ10	
	◇K1052	
	♣K	
WEST		EAST
♠J92		♠K10
♡74		♡3
◇Q96		◇J87
♣Q10872		♣J96
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠Q6	
	♡AJ98852	
	◇A4	
	♣A4	

North and South were vi

The bidding:

South	West	North
1♡	Pass	1♠
3♡	Pass	4 N.T.
5♠	Pass	5 N.T.
7♡	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Yankee Gets 5 RBIs on Homer, Single

Murcer's Bat Downs Orioles, 5-4

YORK, Aug. 7. (UPI) — Murcer, who earlier hit a homer, singled in two the ninth inning last night he New York Yankees a 5- over the Baltimore Ori-

Dent opened the ninth off ppy Martinez (6-2) with a d went to third when Mar- ew Willie Randolph's sac- rifice-bunt attempt into right field. Murcer, who yesterday gave a eulogy at the funeral of Yankee catcher and captain Thurman Munson, then lined a single down the left field line to give Ron Guidry (10-7) his fourth consecutive victory.

The Orioles took a 4-0 lead when Ken Singleton hit a two-run homer, his 28th of the year, in the sixth. Rich Dauer had driven in a run with a sacrifice fly in the fifth and Lee May had hit his 16th homer of the year in the second.

Royals 16, Blue Jays 12

In Toronto, George Brett drove in four runs and Fred Patek three and each also scored once during an 11-run seventh inning that propelled Kansas City to a wild 16-12 victory over Toronto.

Angels 5, A's 2

In Oakland, Ralph Botting allowed only three hits over 7⅓ innings in his first major-league start and Bobby Grich drove in four runs with a homer and double, leading California to a 5-2 victory over Oakland.

Mariners 7, Twins 4

In Seattle, Larry Cox drove in three runs with a triple and a single, helping Seattle defeat Minnesota, 7-4.

Reds 3, Braves 1

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Mike LaCoss (12-4) pitched a four-hitter and Hector Cruz's first inning double scored the winning run as Cincinnati beat Atlanta, 3-1.

Giants 7, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Dennis Littlejohn's two-run, bases-loaded single highlighted a three-run fourth inning, and Ed Whitson pitched a seven-hitter as San Francisco defeated Los Angeles, 7-1.

Earl Weaver, Mind Made Up, Takes Both Sides of an Issue

By Mark Heisler

OS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 7 — Oh, did he it rolling. He had the No. 1 tion in baseball, he was appearing on magazine rs and not just Sporting News and Sports Illus- d, but Time. All this and he finally had Lee Phail, his archnemesis, the president of the rican League, lined up right where he wanted

his all fell to Earl Weaver, 48, manager of the les in the happy month of July, in the Year of Lord, 1979.

'eaver was engaged, as usual, in kicking hell out he opposition, any umpire he could find and be, depending on whose story you believe, an le player or two. Weaver likes to keep busy.

July of 1979, the players were playing and the ager was managing and it was all working out, has for Weaver's 12 years in Baltimore, in h time he is 490 games over .500.

ey were all so engaged when they arrived in land in mid-July, where one night Weaver left dugout to challenge a call. That only meant Weaver was feeling OK.

couple of minutes into the argument, umpire Evans told Weaver's pitcher, Sammy Stewart, op throwing warmups until Weaver left the Weaver didn't leave until Evans ejected him. ver then hid in the toilet off the Orioles dugout A's manager Jim Marshall spotted him and him tossed out of there, too. Weaver protested ame, which the A's won, 7-6.

ter the game Evans called Weaver "the Son of of baseball." Apart from a little bad taste, it 't all that unusual for a Weaver-umpire unter. Weaver took it in stride. "The umpires pplauded me when I left the field," he says. "I that."

far any bozo could have managed as much — ow, the inspired part:

e Orioles return home to play the Angels and Fregosi comes out to argue a point. Weaver es out of the dugout and asks an unoccupied ire to stop Fregosi's pitcher from warming up Fregosi splits. The umpire demurs. Weaver sts before you can get to the second syllable murs.

was beautiful, it was symmetrical; Solomon dn't have done it better.

eaver now had arguments on both sides of one and how was MacPhail going to get around one? Weaver said he expected to be upheld in Oakland protest and was ready to fly right back there and pick up the game from the point of ction. He said if both protests were denied, the les ought to have a rule-book burning promo-

ore dispassionate observers figured that Mac- l actually had Weaver right where he wanted namely in Baltimore, which is 200 miles away the league office. MacPhail turned both pro- down flat. Go fight city hall.

That's Not Entertainment

nyway, it was remarked to Weaver, it was rtaining. "It ain't entertainment," growled he umpires are making up the rules as they go."

t they'll get even with you, he was told.

low can they hurt me?" asked Weaver. "You our record in one-run ball games? We won pennants here on close ones where every call nt something. How are they gonna hurt you in -0 game?

That Oakland episode, there's a case where you t feel that for one game one guy is going to go there mad at you the next day. Next day, dama e don't get the best umpired game I ever saw Evans, Barnett and those guys.

There's only one guy I'd be afraid to have in a e game. I ain't gonna name him. He got caught working with a Coke in his hand on national and fell down twice making calls, but I'm not g to say his name." Ron Luciano, an American gue umpire, was so pictured and did once fall, to mention having once said publicly he roots nst Weaver, but maybe Weaver meant some- else.

Weaver with nothing to argue about.

What all that has to do with winning games is negligible. Quite a few hours before he reaches his dugout, Weaver has started doing his homework. He is among the most statistics-conscious of managers, although he doesn't like to put it that way. "I like to talk facts," he says.

Like most teams, the Orioles keep their hitters' lifetime averages against every pitcher. Unlike most managers, Weaver plans his lineup around those numbers.

Against Angels' pitcher Nolan Ryan, for example, he started Mark Belanger, then a .127 hitter, over Kiko Garcia whose numbers were twice as high, because Belanger had a .244 average against Ryan. He started Pat Kelly, normally a designated hitter in left field, Belanger went 1-for-2 against Ryan and Kelly went 1-for-3; Ryan was gone in the fifth.

The Orioles are also one of the few teams to make extensive use of the radar gun that traditional baseball people sneer at. "It eliminates 'sneaky fast,' " says Weaver. "Either you know a guy's fast or slow or half-fast. That s.o.b. [the Angels' Dave] Frost, he looks like he's throwing easy and he threw some at 89. At least you know to start getting the bat out in front as soon as you get out of the dugout."

Even his players, apparently his toughest critics, give Weaver a lot of credit for using all 25 guys on the roster.

"He gets the talent out of guys like Kiko Garcia, Rich Dauer, Tim Stoddard," said reliever Don Stanhouse, "all guys that most teams would say are good reserve players. Every player on this team is a front-line player."

But the fiery leader? Nah, Weaver says that's not him. He's cooler than that. "If their contracts, their future careers, sending their children to school, giving their wives the things she wants, having the niceties of life by performing ain't enough," said Weaver, "there's no other wedge to use."

"I've been here a year and a half," said Stanhouse, "and he's probably talked to me three, four times."

Weaver does have a thing or two to say to most guys, though. When someone told him that his players think their managers' rages are calculated and inspired to motivate them, Weaver was shocked. "Who said that?" he asked. "I don't believe that. Ask any of my players. Ask them."

This was in the dugout before a game. Weaver turned to find the closest Oriole, who happened to be Billy Smith, a quiet guy from Hodge, La. "Billy," he asked plaintively, "I ever get mad at you?"

"Couple of times," said Smith.

© Los Angeles Times

Two Survivors At Odds on Cause Of Munson Crash

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (UPI) — New York Yankee Thurman Munson, killed when his jet crashed Thursday, was buried here yesterday, but the two men who survived the crash differ on its cause.

David Hall, who was co-piloting, told federal investigators it was pilot error. Jerry Anderson, a licensed pilot, says it was caused by an engine malfunction.

Edward McAvoy, National Transportation Safety Board air safety investigator, said the exact cause will be determined only after the engines have been examined in a laboratory in Montreal.

Hall told investigators Munson allowed the jet to get too low and to slow — 10 knots below safe landing speed, according to McAvoy. Hall also said Munson lowered the landing gear when the plane already had slowed too much and was too near to the ground. Anderson said the engines did not respond when Munson tried to pull the plane up.

"It's amazing that [Munson] allowed the plane to descend below runway level," McAvoy said. He noted that Munson had only 34 hours flying time in the recently-purchased aircraft, adding, "This all opens the door to Munson's being a novice pilot."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	74	36	.673	—
Boston	67	41	.620	6
Milwaukee	64	48	.571	11
New York	60	50	.545	14
Detroit	55	53	.509	18
Cleveland	55	55	.500	19
Toronto	33	78	.297	41½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	64	49	.566	—
Texas	58	51	.532	4
Minnesota	57	52	.523	5
Kansas City	56	54	.509	6½
Chicago	48	61	.440	14
Seattle	48	65	.425	16
Oakland	33	79	.295	30½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	63	44	.578	—
Montreal	61	45	.575	1½
Chicago	57	49	.538	4½
Philadelphia	56	55	.505	8
St. Louis	53	53	.500	8½
New York	46	60	.434	15½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	66	47	.584	—
Cincinnati	62	52	.544	4½
San Francisco	53	59	.473	12½
San Diego	50	63	.442	16
Los Angeles	48	63	.432	17
Atlanta	45	68	.398	21

Associated Press

Yankees' Graig Nettles grimaces and Bucky Dent leaps vainly for a bad-hop single by Orioles' Dave Skaggs Monday night.

The Soccer Scene

Surgical Removal: 'Supermac' Departs

By Rob Hughes

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7 (IHT) — It has gnawed away in the gut through the 12-hour plane ride and lodges deeper than jet lag.

Tell it to the soccer players of Detroit Express as they work out in the glorious sunshine, and you burden them — especially the British imports with the same inner feeling that sportsmen everywhere fear.

Malcolm MacDonald, who was training like them less than a fortnight back, who was riding so high as a goalscorer of international repute, will kick a ball no more. He is 29, and prematurely finished as a pro.

Who says so? The surgeons, that is who. Their word above that of any coach can drive dread through the central nervous systems even of the world greats.

MacDonald was not a truly world-class talent, but his record says he is the only Englishman to score five times in one international since 1938. As one of those larger-than-life characters off the field, he could beef up his own press reviews and color his own image in a TV studio so that his claim to fame is assured.

But his right knee, damaged over a year ago, finally broke down as he prepared for the new English season and is beyond medical repair. The suddenness of it stunts even MacDonald's brashness: "I have seen the specialist again," he said Saturday. "We've had a look at the X-rays, and this is the end."

No words of embellishment, nothing more from a man whose flow usually has to be interrupted to get the questions in. "The end." He will pull out of it in time, but right now his world looks to him like doomsday and it would interrupt on private grief to search for more words.

I have never felt close to MacDonald, but for once I feel I know precisely his thoughts. My own knee was effectively written off for sport as a rookie who hoped for a pro career, and from that day I have wanted to shake any player who squanders his gifts or his good fortune. I have wanted to strangle any team physician who allows a player to be rushed back to the fray with insufficient rehabilitation.

There's a player here in the States who has always exasperated the entire soccer world by the waywardness through which he has let a world-class talent go to the devil.

Where is Georgie Best? Who knows — who ever did when he skipped training for the nightlife? He has gone absent without leave again, just as he was turning it on. Now Fort Lauderdale, like Manchester United, Northern Ireland and the Los Angeles Aztecs, has had to suspend its best player.

No man alive ever exuded more love with a soccer ball at his feet than George, no player could have absconded so wantonly in his prime. Just three days ago Roy Francis, the father of Trevor, who stars with Detroit Express in the NASL, was saying that of all the talents he had wished bestowed on his own gifted boy they were those not of Pele, not Cruyff or Di Stefano, but of Best.

What must Malcolm MacDonald feel, cut off in his prime as he reads that Best has abandoned his once more?

MacDonald himself must find his misfortune the harder to bear since, following three operations, he played a summer in Sweden and was feted like a god. He returned to Arsenal training in Cologne, ran up a steep hill and keeled over on the right leg. The end.

At one time mediocre fullback, he converted to center forward a decade back and evoked memories of days gone by with his flat-out assault on goals: The goal posts and little else in his sights, he would run from way out with glory in his mind. Pace and power and a lethal left foot got him there more often than any opposing English player, and if his apparent selfishness antagonized his colleagues it made him twice a record transfer and a virtual cult figure at Newcastle — where tough men cried like babes the day he was traded to Arsenal.

True, his five goals for England were against the weak opponents of Cyprus: true his predictability meant more sophisticated international opposition snuffed him out easily. But history has his achievement in the record books. He finishes with more to cash in on than most, and when the hurt subsides he will not be slow to sell his pain to the media.

Meanwhile Arsenal will pay off his lucrative two-year contract and he will continue his business interests in men's fashion. But his injury is ill-timed, as players throughout Europe prepare for their new season — particularly men like Spurs' Peter Taylor will sleep uneasily as they await major surgery.

But others will ignore the message. The hatchet men will continue to threaten other players' livelihoods, as Marco Tardelli of Italy did recently to the young Argentine Maradona in a friendly match in Buenos Aires. Coaches will continue ignoring medical advice, thrusting important players back prematurely. And the George Bests of this world will continue to ruin themselves.

We can master the heart transplant, give a guy a new kidney — but patch up a knee for sports? No way. Once it is gone, it is gone. Neither time nor science is on the side of the sportsman.

Teen-Agers to Be Prime Draft Targets

NHL: And the Children Will Lead Them

By Robert Fachet

WASHINGTON, AUG. 7 (WP) — National Hockey League executives will sit close to their telephones tomorrow as they serve up the most promising influx of young talent to reach the league in 20 years.

What was formerly tabbed the amateur draft has been christened the entry draft, because some of the eligible players performed as pros last year in the World Hockey Association. Additionally, players reaching their 19th or 20th birthdays in 1979 may be selected, rather than just the usual 20-year-old crop.

No Hounding

The Colorado Rockies will pick first, followed by St. Louis, Detroit and Washington. Normally, those teams would by now be hounded by clubs with little chance of obtaining quality players because of their late selections. But the depth of talent promises to give solid help even to the Edmonton Oilers, chosing 21st and last.

Ray Miron, general manager of the Rockies, who had the NHL's poorest record a year ago, was entertaining bids for the No. 1 selection, but found an almost total lack of interest. "With the 19-year-olds in the draft now, there are more good players available," Miron said. "Before, when you could pick only the 20-year-olds, the teams choosing, say, 12th or 14th weren't going to get much of a hockey player, but they're not interested in giving up all that much to get our pick."

Miron said he probably would choose Rob Ramage, a defenseman who was WHA all-star with Birmingham last season.

In past seasons, because of WHA competition, the team picking first would sign its No.1 selection before the draft to insure that it did not waste its vital choice. Then it would reveal its man to the next club in line, so it could do the same. Hence, the Washington Capitals signed No.1 pick Rick Greeb before the 1976 draft and had Robert Picard signed before chosing him in 1977.

This year, the Capitals need to sell tickets, so they desperately need a forward like Cincinnati's Mike Gartner or Birmingham's Ricky Vaive, the WHA penalty king, and therefore can not gamble on an underage junior with superstar potential, such as Oshawa winger Tom McCarthy, a 144-point scorer, or Verdun defenseman Raymond Bourque.

The better teams, of course, can afford to wait even for a first-rounder to develop. So McCarthy and Bourque are likely to go to strong teams that eventually will get stronger.

Player agents in search of fat commissions have been plugging for the WHA pros to be exempt from the draft, instead selling themselves as free agents to the highest bidders. Barring last minute leagal action, however, they will be included.

NHL Adopts Helmet Rule

TORONTO, Aug. 7 (AP) — National Hockey League players will have to wear helmets beginning this season, it was announced yesterday. The only exceptions will be players who signed contracts prior to June 1 and who sign a special waiver excusing them from the rule.

A joint statement by the league and the players association said, "all amateur players are accustomed to helmets [and] 70 percent of the NHL players wore helmets during the 1978-79 season."

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	001 000 000	1	4	1
Cincinnati	200 010 00x	3	7	1

M.Mahler, Devine (7), J.McLaughlin (8), Bradford (8) and Nolan; LaCoss and Carrell. W—LaCoss, 12-4. L—M.Mahler, 3-10.

San Francisco	000 310 012	7	12	0
Los Angeles	000 000 010	1	7	3

Whitson and Littlefahn; Haugn, Castillo (7), Patterson (8) and Oates. W—Whitson, 5-6. L—Haugh, 7-4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	010 012 000	4	9	2
New York	000 000 202	5	8	0

D.Martinez, T.Martinez (7) and Skaggs; Guidry and Gullen. Norris (9). W—Guidry, 10-7. L—T.Martinez, 5-2. HRs—Baltimore, L.May (16), Singleton (28). New York, Murcer (1).

Kansas City	000 003 (11)20	16	17	0
Toronto	003 007 034	12	16	3

Gale, Mingori (6), Rodriguez (8), Quisenberry (9) and Porter; Stieb, Freisleben (7), Jefferson (7), Todd (7) and Cerone. W—Mingori, 3-2. L—Stieb, 3-3. HRs—Toronto, Mayberry (16), Carty (8).

California	031 010 000	5	8	0
Oakland	000 000 011	2	4	1

Botting, Clear (8) and Downing; McCatty, Todd (5), Heaverlo (9) and Newman. W—Botting, 2-0. L—McCatty, 7-6. HRs—California, Grich (20), Oakland, Revering (12).

Minnesota	100 020 100	4	12	0
Seattle	004 002 01x	7	13	2

Jackson, Serum (3), Marshall (7) and Borgmann, Wynegar (8); Honeycutt, McLaughlin (7) and Cox. W—Honeycutt, 8-7. L—Jackson, 2-3. HR—Minnesota, Smalley (21).

Olga Korbut, a Superstar in Eclipse, Struggling to Readjust

a lot of pride over the fact ing to me gymnastics became ular in the United States. I ike to tell you that I receive a tters from San Francisco and eeles. Responding to these let- describe to them my future nd tell them about my life. — orbut

By Barry Lorge

COW, Aug. 7 (WP) — Olga sat, pert and smiling, at a ble in a conference room un- th Lenin Central Stadium as on display, along with orting heroes and heroines Byelorussian and Moldavian Socialist Republics.

scarlet blazer was adorned ven medals and ribbons, in- one identifying her as a ed master of sport." She relaxed, sitting next to her id — Leonid Bartkevich, the pop singer — but her fidget- gers, playing nervously with gs underneath the table, be- a touch of anxiety. It looked e would chip all the red pol- her fingernails within the

a Korbut. As a teenager in 72 Olympics, she turned on ns of television viewers in the States and the world to stics with her grace, her th, her marvelously expres- ace. She revolutionized her with the intricacy and diffi- her routines, and won four medals despite a memorably slip from the balance beam.

ryone loved little Olga, and orld seemed to be her oyster.

a Korbut. In the 1976 Olym- Montreal, the magic of Mu- was somehow gone. She was upstaged by Nadia Comaneci of Romania, only 14 years old and spellbinding in her perfection. Next to tiny Nadia, Olga looked washed out and washed up, only shadow of what memory said she had been.

But even so, she was recalled fondly. Even though plentiful stories surfaced of how difficult and temperamental a star she had been, a prima donna resented by other gymnasts and coaches. In comparison to her less gifted but more even-tempered and diligent teammate, Lyudmila Turischeva, Olga Korbut was revered in America.

And what of Olga today, at age 25?

A photograph of her, soaring through a routine on the uneven bars, graced the gymnastics poster for the Spartakiade, the National Games of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. But we were told that her star had rather sadly and dramatically faded, that in comparison with other retired Soviet world-class athletes, little was heard from her in her homeland.

Her husband is the lead singer of a top Soviet soft-rock group called "Pesynary." They have a son, born this spring. But a recent visitor to her home in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, found her living in modest circumstances in a three-room apartment above a store on the corner of Karl Marx Prospekt and Young Communist League Street.

Dusting the Furniture

It hardly looked like the residence of a national treasure. The living room contained expensive Romanian renaissance furniture, but that was the only hint of affluence.

Photographs of gymnastics and of her past triumphs — including two world championships — surround her, and she is said to be unhappy as a housewife and mother. She hopes to coach gymnastics next year, but is not working now and is said to be subject to fits of depression. A neighbor, asked what Olga does now, replied: "She dusts the furniture."

A rather haunting photograph of Olga breast-feeding her son, looking old and haggard and troubled, was taken by a cameraman from the London Daily Mail, and was widely published in newspapers around the world. That led to rumors that her marriage was on the rocks and that she was near a breakdown.

Certainly Korbut is much less visible and much less celebrated than Turischeva, who married Valery Borzov, the Olympic champion sprinter, and who is member of the Supreme Soviet and the 1980 Olympic Organizing Committee. A respected coach of Soviet Olympic gymnasts, Turischeva is frequently cited in the magazine "Soviet Woman" and other propaganda publications as the ideal Soviet woman — stable, reliable, industrious, energetic and popular.

Korbut, whose flashiness always overshadowed Turischeva in competition, is almost never mentioned.

One Muscovite described Korbut as being "in eclipse," but during the Spartakiade, at least briefly, she was back at the center of attention.

Every day, one or more of the cities or individual Soviet republics competing in the festival was designated for special attention, its leading past and present athletes being spotlighted at a press conference. One day it was the turn of Byelorussia and Moldavia.

Her official introduction was short and terse compared to some of the others: "Korbut, Olga, she has four Olympic gold medals. She is here with her husband, from the 'Pesnyary' ensemble."

Leonid Bartkevich — a handsome man with frizzy, slightly receding sandy hair and moustache, smartly dressed in a three-piece denim suit and open-necked shirt — stood briefly and took a bow.

There was no mention of his wife being "an activist in sport and physical culture," no reference to her present life, but cameras whirred and klieg lights shone as Olga stood and waved when introduced.

"It is in my blood, and I like very much to watch gymnastics," she said. "I am sorry that I cannot still participate. I miss it very much.

"Leaving the competition was actually something like a happy occasion, because when you leave you are very, very tired after so many years of work and you really want to put an end to it. But just having left it already, I am again sorry that I am not competing."

Asked about her present occupation, she said: "I am bringing up my son."

Later she said that she would like to visit the United States again, "to see what changes are under way there," but that her son was young and that she could not leave him for several weeks to make such a long journey.

There was laughter in the audience when she was asked what she thought of "Pesynary," but Olga's answer was serious: "There is nothing to laugh about, because being very closely associated with this group, I can tell you that it helps me to be myself. Dealing with the art all the time means a great deal to me. If you ask me, I would say that this group ranks among the best in the Soviet Union, and what I particularly like is that they play music based on Byelorussian folklore."

Perils of Popularit

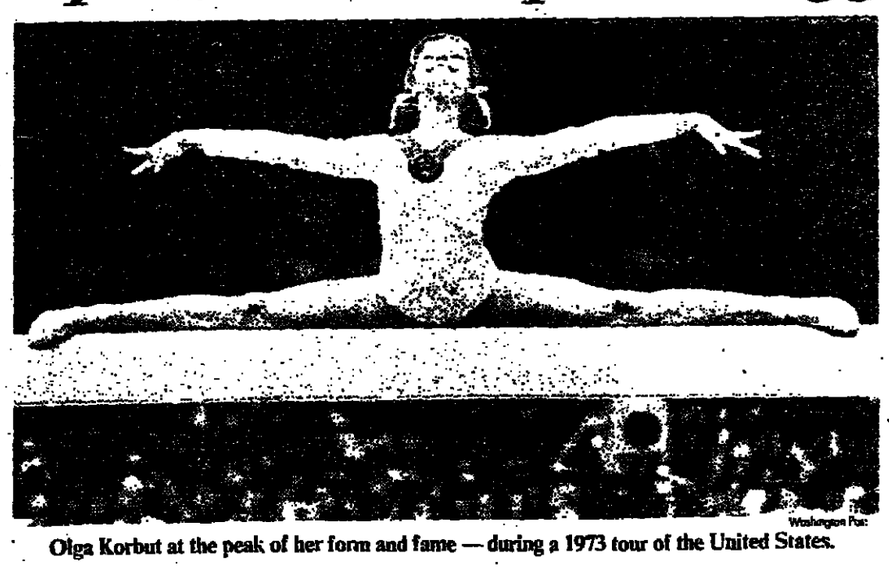
"I can tell you that being is very demanding," she said through an interpreter, but with conviction that needed no translation. "When you are popular, you are supposed to behave yourself all the time because you know that everyone knows who you are. They look at you if they don't do what they expect you to do. However, when you are not popular anymore, you can really be free, you can lead the life you should. The real problems are to take care of your family, your husband, and a lot of house-chores."

Informed that she is still immensely popular in the United States, Korbut was asked if she could talk more about her marriage, her family, her life now.

"I believe that I have already answered this question," she said, when she actually had not.

"In about a year I hope to resume my work and become a coach. I have to prepare myself for this career because being a good athlete does not necessarily imply being a good coach. But anyway, I believe I will prepare myself thoroughly for the job.

"About my family, I will say something about balance," she continued, pausing to allow listeners to recall that she is a ranking expert on balance. "I really was a little bit unlucky at the beginning, but I am very lucky at the end. The balance of the scales is now in my favor."



Washington Post

Olga Korbut at the peak of her form and fame — during a 1973 tour of the United States.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New York	22	6	75	45	66	198
[illegible]	19	9	64	41	55	169
Rochester	13	16	48	62	44	124
[illegible]	9	17	37	54	37	115

Central

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Minnesota	19	9	57	43	52	166
Dallas	16	12	49	48	46	142
Tulsa	14	15	60	54	54	138
Atlanta	11	17	55	59	46	112

West

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Vancouver	18	10	51	33	49	157
Los Angeles	16	12	52	45	48	144
Seattle	13	15	56	63	45	133
Portland	11	17	46	67	42	108

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Tampa Bay	19	9	63	40	51	165
Fort Lauderdale	16	12	71	61	60	156
New England	12	16	41	51	38	110
Philadelphia	10	18	51	52	47	107

Central

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Houston	20	8	58	44	49	169
Chicago	14	14	66	62	59	143
Detroit	13	15	56	50	44	122
Memphis	6	22	33	65	32	68

West

	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
California	14	15	51	56	48	132
San Diego	13	16	48	52	44	122
Edmonton	8	21	47	76	40	88
San Jose	20	41	67	38	86	

(Teams get six points for a win, no points for a loss and a bonus point is awarded for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team per game.)

Middleweight Site Set

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Las Vegas has been picked as the site for an Oct. 6 middleweight title fight between champion Vito Antuofermo of New York, and his first challenger, Marvin Hagler of Brockton, Mass.

Observer

Battlers of the Dew

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Manhattan police believe that Leo Korbutsky melted last Wednesday night on Columbus Avenue. Dental examination of the bridgework found in a warm puddle that also contained Korbutsky's suit, shirt, necktie, socks, shoes, underwear, eyeglasses, wristwatch, Phi Beta Kappa key and driver's license seems to support the conclusion.

Baker

Mrs. Korbutsky told detectives her husband had been "suffering terrible with the heat," but Capt. Lou Bolero, in charge of the department's crack S.W.E.A.T. team, doubts that heat produced the fatal meltdown. "In 99 cases out a 100," Bolero told reporters, "the perpetrator turns out to be the humidity."

In a typical assault, the humidity seizes its prey at the back of the neck, drenches the undergarments and melts the torso. By the time the victim hears his feet sloshing in his own shoes, it is often too late.

Like the Mafia, the humidity seems beyond police control. The S.W.E.A.T. team's mission is to monitor humidity's movements and arrive on the scene before meltdown can occur. Besides Capt. Bolero, the team consists of Morris, a Rhodes scholar with a Ph.D. in dew point; Olga Bressoniere, a former runner-up in the Miss Universe contest, and Hank, a lovable but bigoted hunk of man.

* * *

Last week produced a typical case when Capt. Bolero received a report of water leaking through the ceiling of a swank Fifth Avenue apartment. "Who lives overhead?" he asked.

"Contessa Dora von Alghieri," was the reply. "I know that woman," said Morris. "She and I were presented together to the queen years ago when I was researching dew point anomalies in England. She sweats intensely."

"Relax," said Hank. "It's probably just her icebox pan running over, which reminds me of a contessa joke. How many contessas does it take to empty an icebox pan?"

Olga Bressoniere didn't wait for the punch line. She knew there had not been an icebox pan on swank Fifth Avenue since the Garfield administration. Water coming through the ceiling could mean only one thing, a contessa turning to dew.

Dashing out of headquarters, she ran for miles to the apartment building wearing a tight blouse, which aroused the doorman. "You can't go in there looking like that," he said. "This building is restricted to women size 8 and smaller."

"If you don't let me in you'll soon have a tenant size 0," said Olga Bressoniere.

* * *

The car bearing Morris and Hank arrived at this moment. "S.W.E.A.T.," said Morris, flashing his badge.

"How do you think I got damp all over?" said the doorman.

"Stand aside," said Morris. "One of your tenants is melting."

"I'll handle this" said Hank.

"You look like Richard Nixon," said the doorman. "People in this building don't want no Nixon played in here."

Hank produced a cucumber.

"What's that cucumber?" asked the doorman.

"Cool," said Hank. "The way I want you to be. Cool as a cucumber." Whereupon he struck the doorman expertly behind the ear with the vegetable, which startled the fellow so that he gave up resistance.

"Where's the dehumidifier?" said Morris.

Olga said she thought Morris and Hank had brought it.

"We thought you brought it," said Morris.

"And spoil my appearance while running in this tight blouse?" Olga was indignant. So was the Contessa Dora von Alghieri when they burst into her apartment. She was as dry as a bone.

"S.W.E.A.T. squad here," said Morris. "We had a report of a woman melting in this apartment."

"That wasn't a woman, silly," said Dora. "That was my fifth husband. The puddle is in the kitchen. He never could stand the heat."

"It's not the heat, ma'am," said Morris. "It's the humidity."

The contessa was so delighted she resolved to marry again before the humidity wave ended and enjoy a rerun.

Sir Edmund Hillary

Everest, Yes; Disneyland's Matterhorn, No

By Samuel Allis

NEW YORK (WP) — Sir Edmund Hillary refused to climb the Matterhorn at Disneyland in 1966.

He is not the most articulate man in the world, but his decision was eloquent: "Look here, I'm not going to climb that thing," he told the press agent who had orchestrated the publicity stunt. "I save my mountaineering for mountains."

Hillary has never gone Hollywood. He never made movies exploiting his mountaineering prowess. There are no Sir Edmund Hillary T-shirts. At 60, he has survived the idolatry surrounding his scaling of Mount Everest in 1953 and the tragedy of losing his wife and daughter in a plane crash in Katmandu in 1975.

When Hillary and his Sherpa [a member of a Tibetan tribe of the southern slopes of the Himalayas] guide, Tenzing Norgay, became the first men to reach the summit of the world's highest mountain on the morning of May 29, 1953, he promptly became an international celebrity and the new hero of an empire badly in need of one.

New Queen

His timing was impeccable. Four days after he scaled Everest, Queen Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey. His feat injected a sense of pride into the pageantry in London that had been lacking there for years. The ensuing months became one long, glittering blur for him.

"It was a bit of a scream, really," he said recently of his welcome in London, where he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. "Rubbing shoulders with dukes and lords; champagne, Scotch and smoked salmon; hangovers every morning. It was rather entertaining for a while." As a former beekeeper from New Zealand, he had never worn tails ("I finally figured them out") and had no idea where on his considerable chest his various medals should be placed. He adopted the pin-the-tail-on-the-donkey approach that passed the muster of protocol during the endless festivities. He has continued to make headlines with other elemental tests of endurance.

He led an overland party to the South Pole in 1958. Armed with a highly touted hypodermic needle-gun and a tremendous amount of press, he searched for the "abominable snowman" in the Himalayas in 1961, only to be carried down a mountain with what he describes as "a mild stroke" due to the altitude.

In 1977, he led a party in jet boats from the mouth of the Ganges River to its source in the Himalayas. That led to a book, "From the Ocean to the Sky," the inevitable publicity tour and his appearance in New York.

He already has another expedition in the works, but he won't talk about it at this point. One cannot imagine this bear of a man being relegated to inactivity.

"I hope that my last days are active," he said. "The crisis will come. I'm still a very strong walker, but when I can't walk anymore, it will be a very difficult situation for me. My big-time mountain climbing days are definitely over now," he continued. "I did climb a nice little [8,000-foot] mountain in New Zealand last January, though."

New Expedition

Hillary has found the middle ground between tawdry commercial exploitation of his name and total repudiation of the filthy lucre. He has lent his name to a line of camping equipment sold by Sears, Roebuck of which he claims to be quite proud, and he is now in the pantheon of figures used by American Express to sell its credit card.

Hillary stresses, though, that most of the money is funneled into the Himalayan Trust, which he helped found to build schools and hospitals in Nepal.

"I do a great deal of lecturing, but not on the circuit as such," he explained. "It's all fund-raising for the trust in Nepal. I have a considerable sense of responsibility to the people in Nepal. I have ongoing friendships with many of the Sherpas there."

Donal F. Holway, Washington Post

No Hillary T-shirts.

He spends three or four months a year supervising the work of the trust. The rest of the time, he is either at home outside Auckland or on tour somewhere in North America. Hillary is stunned at the drawing power of the mountain that brought him fame.

"Everest is booked four or five years ahead," he said. "It's amazing the amount of interest there still is in the mountain. I can understand the new routes, but they're lining up to repeat our old one.

"In our day, the altitude and distance were the major problems. Now there are a lot of technical improvements in equipment and skills. The whole standard of mountaineering has gone up. The challenge is still there, but the routes are harder.

"We looked for the most obvious and easiest route. Now, they ask you, 'Which route did you use?' "

If Hillary is gracious about the technical advantages he never had, he is less supportive of what he sees as a movement toward superstars among mountaineers today.

"Our objective was that someone would reach the top," he said. "Today, there are a lot of prima donnas who want to make sure that they're the first. That's not what climbing is all about as far as I'm concerned."

'Big Expeditions'

Equally distressing, he says, is the scale of recent assaults. "The trend over the last 15 years has been toward big expeditions," he said. "It's very unfortunate. There was a Japanese expedition four or five years ago with about 35 members plus Sherpas. That must have cost close to half a million dollars. The whole point of mountaineering is the contest between the individual and the mountain."

Second in world attention to his scaling of Everest in 1953 was his search for the abominable snowman on Mount Malaku in 1960.

"We approached it a little more scientifically than previous parties who were convinced that it existed," he said. "We saw some strange snow tracks, but they all had rational explanations. They were usually made by Himalayan foxes and then the snow would melt the tracks together.

"The lamas in the monasteries claimed to have seen them," he continued. "But we never found one who had actually seen one. They would say, 'Oh, go talk to Lama Bill Jones over the next hill.' It was good fun. I wasn't disappointed. I think that we dampened the yeti market for years."

All three major parties in New Zealand asked him for his support in the last elections, Hillary said, and he probably could have forged a successful political career. But politics is as foreign to him as assaults on 147-foot Matterhorns-in amusement parks.

Hillary radiates peace of mind, in part because he has maintained a sense of proportion. "The important things in life — my friends and relationships — haven't changed much at all," he concluded. "I'm not a social butterfly. I'm still the local boy when I'm home in New Zealand."

And he has humility. "I've been carried off a few mountains," he said.

PEOPLE: French Alpinist, 70, Endures 12-Day Orde

Alfred Seckel, a 70-year-old French tourist who was trapped for 11 nights and 12 days in an alpine ravine where he fashioned his own tombstone, is recovering in a hospital in Chur, Switzerland, after his chance rescue. He lost 45 pounds during the ordeal, which began July 23 when he departed for a mountain hike from his vacation home at St. Antoenien. The police said he told them he lost his way at an altitude of about 2,300 meters below the Chienihorn and eventually slipped, falling into a steep ravine that became his prison. A creek at the bottom of the ravine supplied him with drinking water and temperatures fortunately never approached freezing. But after about one week, Seckel lost hope, scratching his name into what he had picked as his tombstone and starting to write his will on another rock. Searches in the rugged region were to no avail and Seckel, a German-born French national from Saint-Privat, in eastern France, was listed as a missing person. Mountaineers crossing a ridge spotted him in the ravine, chiefly because of his orange parka. One mountaineer descended, feeding him hot tea, while others alerted the Swiss air rescue service. An hour later, he was rescued by a helicopter hauling him up by winch.

* * *

The British wife of Saudi Arabian financier Adnan Khashoggi applied for a legal separation as part of an attempt to get more than $2 billion in what is believed to be the world's biggest marital ca

Prince Charles does some sail surfing off the Isle of Wight.

pute. Marvin Mitchelson, l yer for Soraya Khashoggi, was born in Leicester, E and now holds British and citizenship, said she had also writs in Los Angeles to sec aircraft there belongi Khashoggi, 44, in an attemp tablish local jurisdiction case. Mitchelson, who has sented a string of film stars trimonial cases, said he had restraining orders to Khashoggi from disposing wealth. Mitchelson filed a breach of contract in Los Superior Court Friday seek of the $4-billion fortune th Khashoggi says her husban mulated during their marria

* * *

Henry Kissinger has agre hour-long interview with Frost, who conducted a seri terviews with former P Richard Nixon in 1977. Si Kissinger interview, timed cide with the publication first volume of the former s of state's memoirs, will NBC-TV, and Kissinger ha tract with that network, i lieved that Frost's que might not be as probing as i the case of Nixon. But Fr cated that he was already li a hard set of questions for t view, which will be shown "Obviously, the ending of t nam War, the controvers rently raging over United policy in Cambodia, Kissin tionship with world lead cluding Nixon, the various the Middle East, new strate cies and the triangular bal power engineered beween China and the United State examined," Frost said.

* * *

Actor Dan Haggarty pa and agreed to donate 100 h his time to community pro ter his no-contest plea to ch reckless driving and beati California Highway Patrol The star of the "Grizzly TV series also was placed years' probation. Haggarty, stopped by the policemen for driving his Ferrari more mph. The actor reportedly officers when they tried to a vial of "white powder" h reportedly tossed into the brush before officers coul look at it. The vial wa found.

—SAMUEL JUS

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